FBIS DAILY REPORT

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BARBADOS ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS AT OAS

FL091931 Bridgetown CANA in English 1900 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Washington, Nov 9 (CANA) -- The chairman of the Permanent Council of the Organisation of American States (OAS), Bolivian Ambassador Fernando Salazar Paredes, today accepted the credentials of the new ambassador of Barbados to the hemispheric body, Peter Laurie.

In an apparent reference to Barbados' participation in the recent invasion of Grenada, Salazar said: "You come at a very special moment of the organisation when we feel a need to reaffirm the principles of our Charter... You join a group of men and women interested in contribution to improving our inter-American system.... We are all part of a hemisphere in need of peace and prosperity."

Laurie, 39, assured Ambassador Salazar that his government "remains as ever committed to the spirit and principles of the inter-American system."

Many OAS member countries expressed their concern at a recent special session of the Parliament Council that the Grenada invasion last October 25 is in violation of Article 18 of the OAS Charter, which forbids foreign intervention in the internal or external affairs of any other state.

Ambassador Laurie joins the Council only five days before the start of the annual OAS General Assembly, during which the topic of Grenada may arise.

Laurie, educated at Oxford University, the University of the West Indies, and the University of Toronto, has served in the Barbados foreign service since 1968.

Most recently he was posted at his country's embassy in Venezuela, where he served as charge d'affaires. Before that, Ambassador Laurie was councellor at the Barbados Embassy in Belgium. He succeeds Charles A.T. Skeete at the OAS.

BRIEFS

JUDICIAL COORDINATION BODY -- Caracas, 30 Oct (AFP) -- At the end of a 3-day meeting in this capital, the presidents of the Supreme Courts of Ibero-America approved the creation of a judicial coordination body for Latin America, Spain, and Portugal. Caracas will be the seat of this organization, which will allow Ibero-American jurists to exchange information on jurisprudence and legislation. [Summary] [Paris AFP in Spanish 1251 GMT 30 Oct 83 PA]

BIOGRAPHIES OF FUTURE CABINET MEMBERS RELEASED

PY092125 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0647 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Nov (TELAM) -- President-elect Raul Alfonsin's cabinet will be composed of eight ministers, whose names were released last night by Radical Party sources.

Antonio Troccoli has been appointed interior minister, Raul Borras defense minister, Bernardo Grinspun economy minister, Roque Carranza public works and services minister, Aldo Neri public health minister, Carlos Alconada Aramburu health and justice minister, Dante Caputo foreign minister, and Antonio Mucci labor minister. Last night it was also confirmed that economist Enrique Garcia Vazquez will hold the post of Central Bank president and that German Lopez will be appointed secretary general of the presidency.

Raul Alfonsin's cabinet was confirmed last night to the Radical Party National Committee headquarters through a phone call made by the future president's press secretary from a villa in San Isidro where President-elect Alfonsin was staying. Details of each ministry's jurisdiction will be disclosed today.

Antonio Troccoli was born on 21 February 1925, is married to Dolores Celio Bustos, and has seven sons. Following tradition, Troccoli's youngest son was the godson of late president Arturo Humberto Illia, who was president at the time Troccoli was national deputy for the federal capital.

Troccoli began his political career while a student, and later became president of the ninth precinct committee and then a Radical Civic Union [UCR] national and provincial convention delegate. He was a political economy professor at the national La Plata University and became a national deputy in 1963. Ten years later he was elected national deputy once again and head of his party bloc, thus virtually becoming the leader of the opposition in the Chamber of Deputies. He was still holding this post when the military coup ousted the constitutional government on 24 March 1976.

When he resumed his political activities in mid-1982, Troccoli followed the line of the so-called genuine Balbinism, together with people such as Juan Carlos Pugliese and Enrique Vanoli, and thus supported Raul Alfonsin's presidential candidacy in the internal party elections. When the Radical Party was reorganized, he was elected third vice president.

Raul Borras was born in Alcorta, Santa Fe Province, on 13 June 1933 and is related to the late President Arturo Illia's family. He became an active UCR member when he was very young and started his public career as president of the Pergamino municipal council, Buenos Aires Province, between 1963 and 1964 and as agriculture and livestock secretary between 1964 and 1966. During the last constitutional government he was UCR national deputy for Buenos Aires Province.

Raul Borras, who is married to Emma Botti and has three children, is considered one of President-elect Alfonsin's closest aides.

Bernardo Grinspun has been a member of the UCR since he was 16, when he joined one of the UCR youth committees in Avellaneda, the city where he was born on 26 December 1925. He obtained his degree as a public accountant at the Buenos Aires Economic Science University in 1950 and later his doctorate in the same subject. He specialized in economic development.

As of 1963, during Illia's government, he occupied the following posts: Central Bank director, executive secretary of the National Development Council, and commerce secretary. Later he was appointed to ECLA, the United Nations, and INTAL [expansion unknown]. Grinspun was one of the founders of the UCR Renewal and Change Movement and acted as coordinator of the work group that took care of economic issues in drawing up the UCR platform for the recent elections.

Although he is an economist, Grinspun believes that the priority issue is to achieve cultural identity followed by social cohesion. During a recent interview, Grinspun stated that his objective in the economic field will be to establish a material base so that the cultural, social, and political sectors may develop normally.

Grinspun is married to Eva Grimberg and has three children aged 27, 23, and 21.

Roque Carranza, after graduating as an industrial engineer, worked for the Quebracho industry committee and in the industrial bank technical department between 1942 and 1944. Later, since he was unable to teach at the university because he was affiliated with the UCR, he taught at the Chilean University.

Between 1953 and 1955, during the Justicialist government, he was imprisoned for reasons he never knew, and as of the second half of 1955 he held posts at the Labor Ministry and taught at Buenos Aires University. During Illia's government, he was president of the National Development Council. Since he was a planning expert, he was a member of UN missions in Honduras, Peru, El Salvador, Panama, and Venezuela. He was in charge of analyzing the indebtedness of state-owned enterprises and now heads a group of 15 specialists who are trying to organize an energy program. Roque Carranza is 63 years old.

Aldo Neri, after working as a rural physician in Rio Negro Province where he also occupied public posts, became an outstanding professor and in 1975 was named director of the Buenos Aires National University's public health school. Later, while still working, he took up studying public health subjects. He became an adviser to international organizations such as the World Bank.

Carlos Alconada Aramburu was born in La Plata city on 25 July 1920, is married to Balbina Magliano, and has nine children. Alconada Aramburu is a lawyer and obtained a degree in social and judicial sciences at the National La Plata University, where he taught for many years.

He started his public career as secretary to the La Plata Apellate Court for Civilian and commercial issues. He held this post until 1952. In 1956 he was appointed Buenos Aires Province attorney and a year later interior minister. He held this post until 1958. During Arturo Illia's government, he held the post of education and justice minister (1963-1966). After Illia was ousted, Alconada Aramburu was director of the Private Law Institute of the Federal Capital Bar Association as well as of the Commercial Law Institute (1968).

During the last years of his political career, he was a member of the UCR Renewal and Change Movement, for which he acted as national attorney at the last national committee meetings and at the national convention.

Dante Caputo was born in Buenos Aires 39 years ago and was one of President-elect Alfonsin's advisers during the electoral campaign.

He was an expert for the OAS and the United Nations, acting as director of the assistance project in Argentina in the administrative reform area, and in 1972 he carried out research in the political science field. Since 1976 he has been head of the Center for State and Government Social Research. He obtained a degree in political sociology at the University of Paris and a degree in political science at El Salvador University of Buenos Aires. He also studied international relations at the U.S. Tufts and Harvard universities. Moreover, he is director of the magazines EL BIMESTRE POLITICO Y ECONOMICO and ARGUMENTO POLITICO, which follow the Alfonsin line.

Antonio Mucci has long experience in labor union issues, which he obtained at the Federation of Buenos Aires Printers, where he worked with Riego Rivas who was his secretary at the time. He is one of the founders and current president of the Movement for Labor Union Renewal [Movimiento de Renovacion Sindical] and the first non-Peronist union leader to become labor minister. In March 1961, during Arturo Frondizi's government, he was one of the 20 members of the commission in charge of conducting the General Labor Confederation [CGT] and organized the normalizing congress which then elected Jose Alonso as CGT secretary general and Riego Rivas as his assistant.

He accompanied the president-elect during his entire campaign tour and gave speeches on several occasions. Last June, together with Jose Biafore (textile workers) and Antonio Piccinini (metal workers), he toured Europe to explain the non-Peronist labor union sector's points of view during a visit to the ILO annual assembly. Mucci is 49 years old.

Enrique Garcia Vazquez was born in Buenos Aires on 4 August 1916 and graduated from the local economic science university in 1949 where he specialized in finance. He was economic adviser at the Argentine Embassy in Washington, president of the Economic Sciences Professional Council, vice president of the Argentine Central Bank, and recently head of the Federation of Economic Science Graduates Association Economy Institute.

In 1980 Garcia Vezquez stated that he believed that economic solutions were strongly linked to institutional solutions. Therefore, the peoples' confidence had to be regained. At that time he said a thorough financial and monetary reform was indispensable.

German Lopez was born in Buenos Aires on 30 November 1918 and graduated from the National La Plata Chemistry University. After an outstanding role in pro-Radical student organizations, Lopez was appointed national labor and direct social action director in 1956 and later federal minister for social affairs and public health in Salta Province until 1958. When Arturo Illia assumed the presidency of the republic in 1963, Lopez was appointed labor under secretary in the Labor and Social Security Ministry, which was headed by Fernando Sola.

During the past few years Lopez' partisan activities have been strongly linked to Raul Alfonsin, and he was one of the first Radical Party leaders to join the UCR Renewal and Change Movement.

MINISTER-DESIGNATES DISCUSS FUTURE POLICY

Caputo on Relations With U.S.

FY091610 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2115 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Nov (NA) -- Future Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo has said that the Radical administration will develop "friendly relations" with the United States, will promote a "very special kind" of ties with the European democracies, and will particularly encourage a "mature" attitude toward Latin American countries.

Speaking about the border conflict with Chile over the Beagle Channel, Caputo reaffirmed that the pope's proposal will be accepted, but that he will "take special care to preserve the bioceanic principle."

Caputo, who today accepted Raul Alfonsin's offer to take over the Foreign Ministry, said that "it surprised me," and disclosed that "tomorrow or the day after" the president-elect will announce his cabinet in full.

"There are certain conflicts in which Argentina is involved and they must be resolved, but in addition to this Argentina's foreign policy must follow a course of its own, one that has nothing to do with the conflicts that we must resolve," Caputo told Radio Mitre. Speaking about the Beagle dispute, he said: "Our idea is to accept the pope's proposal, taking special care to preserve the bioceanic principle." He added: "Undoubtedly this can be somewhat complicated at first, but we believe that we will arrive at a solution rather quickly."

He went on to emphasize that "I am telling you that we will not adopt a folkish attitude toward Latin America. It is hardly a matter of saying that we must pay some attention to Latin America because that is the traditional attitude or because it is close to us. I do not believe that it should be so. I believe that we must have a mature attitude toward Latin America."

He explained that he views the United States as "the main Western power" and that "friendly relations" must be developed with this country. He added, however, that the Radical Civic Union "has always condemned interventionist policies," which the United States has followed in certain cases, although this does not mean that "under any circumstances that we must adopt an anti-Yankee attitude." He reiterated that the incoming Radical government will develop friendly relations with Washington "within the framework of the greatest possible equality."

As to Argentina's relations with Europe, Dante Caputo, 39, said that "a very special kind of ties with European democracies" will be promoted.

Dante Caputo said that his previous activities were mostly academic and listed his studies abroad. He added that his will be "the first time" he will hold a government position.

Mucci on Unions, Salaries

FY092304 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2336 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 8 Nov (DYN) -- Antonio Mucci, the next constitutional government's labor minister-designate today said that the democratic regime will attach priority to "the have-nots" and will readjust salaries on the basis of an "emergency" minimum salary.

He also said that he favors the existence of a single General Confederation of Labor [CGT] and that unions will not be intervened. In an exclusive interview granted to OYE, Mucci, an experienced 60-year-old printers union leader, said that even though unions will not be intervened, the arbitrary policy imposed by the Labor Ministry will be subject to total revision."

Here is the complete text of the interview:

[Question] What policy will be adopted for the democratization of unions?

[Answer] The government's program is based on the need to democratize the labor movement. A system of rules will be established to preserve the workers' right to choose and be chosen without any discrimination whatsoever. We will begin at the right place, that is, at the rank-and-file level. An election system will be established for workshops and factories; we will then move on to unions, federations and, obviously, to the General Confederation of Labor.

[Question] Will unions be intervened?

[Answer] Unions will not be intervened. The arbitrary policy imposed by the Labor Ministry will be subject to total revision. Everything is being revised. Not all unions are in the same situation; some have been intervened, others have been granted immunity, others are returning to normal, and still others have extended the mandate of their leaders for an indefinite period, even though their term had long since expired. All of this will have to be studied and solved on a case-by-case basis.

[Question] Are you in favor of the existence of a single CGT?

[Answer] An old aspiration of Argentine workers is to unite under a single CGT. Our situation is different from that of European countries, which I visited recently. For example, France and Italy have three labor organizations each, and Spain has two. Our ideal is to have a single CGT. But I want to make it quite clear that if we are going to have a single CGT, all movements must be represented within that CGT. It is not possible to advocate the existence of a single CGT that will echo only one line of political thought. The 30 October elections showed that a large sector of the labor movement disagrees with some union leaders. Therefore, we will try to have all workers seek understanding within their unions, because we believe that unions must be at the service of workers and not at the service of a faction.

[Question] What will be your ministry's policy on Peronist union leaders?

[Answer] I will not discriminate. Peronist leaders know this very well because we have worked together. I would like to maintain the same atmosphere of cordiality and mutual respect in which our relations developed when I was a union member. The ministry will not discriminate. All leaders who come to the ministry will be received so that everybody may contribute to the solutions that the country demands. A leading local figure has said: If all of us together cannot fix it, nobody will. I would like to add here that if together we cannot survive, individually nobody will.

[Question] Will there be a salary readjustment?

[Answer] We will try to establish an emergency minimum salary. We will then try to make the gross national product increase so that the minimum salary can also increase.

We will try to halt the deterioration of the purchasing power of salaries and a mechanism will be set up for this. This way the people will be absolutely sure that their salaries will only go up, and they will overcome the uncertainty and distress of the time when salaries shrank daily. We are keenly aware of the situation our country is experiencing. This cannot be fixed overnight. But I think the situation can change if all of us join together, if officials are honest, and if all sectors extend their cooperation with a view toward the country's interests, not their own. We will not work wonders, but our country will overcome the situation; it will make it.

FORMER SPANISH PRIME MINISTER MEETS ALFONSIN

PY091749 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1357 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Nov (DYN) -- Former Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez today delivered a "personal message' from Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez to Argentine President-elect Raul Alfonsin, but he refused to disclose the contents of the letter.

At the end of his meeting with Alfonsin, which lasted slightly over a half hour, Suarez announced that he, together with Spanish Prime Minister Gonzalez, will return to Argentina to attend the inauguration of the new Argentine president. Asked about his conversation with Alfonsin, Suarez refused to supply any details, but described Alfonsin as "a man who knows Argentina's problems in depth."

JUSTICIALISTS FORM COUNCIL, OUTLINE STRATEGY

PY090300 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2000 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Nov (NA) -- The Justicialist Party today reiterated here its decision "to adopt a positive opposition stance" during the upcoming Radical government term. It also officially announced the creation of a party "Federal Council" made up of one representative from each electoral district. The Justicialist communique did not specify the duties of the "Federal Council" because, while top party leaders wanted it to play an "advisory" role, leaders of rural areas demanded "executive" functions.

This is the text of the communique: "Today the National Council and all the candidates for governorships, district presidencies, and the presidency of the nation ended their meeting. The meeting began yesterday and developed in an atmosphere of respect, solidarity, and democratic participation.

During the meeting, and in keeping with the terms of the party charter, a decision was made to create a Federal Council that will hold its first meeting on 14 November.

"The strategy that the Justicialist Party will adopt in all its actions was also discussed and outlined. The decision to adopt a constructive opposition stance was confirmed so that the ill-fated actions of a dictatorship that caused so much damage to our country may be ruled out forever.

"The democratic tradition of our movement has reached all aspects of our national life, and not only from a strictly political viewpoint. Therefore, the party will also faithfully guard those democratic principles in the social sector, which has expressed its determined opposition to the continuation of the totalitarian attitudes that have seriously hurt labor unions.

'62 ORGANIZATIONS' WARNS NEW GOVERNMENT

PY092037 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1143 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Nov (NA) -- The 62 Organizations has warned that "it is not going to tolerate from an institutional government the repetition of the threatening methods, explicit or veiled, used by the dictatorship to divide and obstruct the normal operation of our organization."

In a communique released in this capital last night by the Justicialist Party [PJ] leadership, the political branch of the Peronist unions said that "the price which the workers and their organized structures have paid in their struggle for the return to a state of law is without doubt the highest price paid in our society." The communique added that this is why "we now have enough moral authority to demand from the government respect for the operation of the free organizations of the people."

The communique released by the 62 Organizations said that "it publicly supports the resolution adopted by the PJ National Council clearly defining its position in the defense of the workers organizations."

In conclusion, the communique called on "the workers to strongly unite in the struggle for preserving our unions, which, beyond their social and specific tasks, are the backbone of the most powerful movement of national liberation in Latin America, a movement which the imperialists and their administrators seek to control."

The communique was signed by Rogelio Papagno and Diego Ibanez, who released it last night after a meeting of high-ranking Peronist leaders.

COLUMNIST ON PERONISM, FOREIGN POLICY

PY082307 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 5 Nov 83 pp 1, 4

[By J. Iglesias Rouco: "Blitz Policy"]

[Excerpts] Both Herminio Iglesias and Lorenzo Miguel might be laying the basis for a hard-line opposition campaign, even a "savage" campaign, against the Radical government for the purpose of keeping in position the [Peronist-labor-military] pact and pro-corporate state leaders of their "movement." The campaign would be launched in "defense" of "unionism threatened" by the Alfonsinist democratization plans.

A few hours ago, one of Iglesias' principal aides told us that Peronism will demand that Radicalism keep "at whatever cost" all the promises Alfonsin made during the electoral campaign. Obviously, he said nothing on the Alfonsinist labor plan, but he did talk about the missing persons issue. In this regard, Alfoninism may have already decided not to press for prosecution at the "three levels" of military responsibility as suggested a few months ago. It would just seek a political-juridical solution regarding those who masterminded the repressive system, sparing the officers who personally participated in repressive actions under orders. (A possible exception might be those cases similar to the Branca case which are not related to the "dirty war.")

It is worth noting that those who struck a pact with some military chiefs "not to review actions undertaken" during the saddest years of our contemporary history are now getting ready to ask the incoming democratic government for a "Nuremberg" court. Leaving aside the moral aspects of such an initiative, it becomes clear that this way "the marshals of the electoral defeat" can completely destabilize the "institutionalization" process, and can also allow access to the Peronist leadership by the Communist Party and the leftist "movement" which only seek the division of the military, coup d'etats, and ultimately the installation of a national-socialist, Peruvian-like, and pro-Soviet dictatorship. This would be done by fanning the issues of the aftermath of the "dirty war," the Martinez de Hoz economic policy, and the Malvinas-aroused nationalism.

According to our sources, the champions of the Peronist "right" have joined with the Peronist left and the Social Democracy (which for different reasons and with different lines of thinking can now clasp hands with the Communist Party, with politicians such as Saadi on the one hand and Grosso on the other, without forgetting Mr Gullo) and will include in their platform of "savage" opposition the Beagle and Malvinas questions -- which is the general motive for Argentina's international alignment -- along with the inherited economic disaster, which will soon be pitched in radical tones. The real objective is to destroy the democratic option.

But as we have already noted, for the time being there are no positive signs in view of our present situation in the South Atlantic. Here are some facts:

1. Washington has reportedly informed some Argentine politicians that although there is as yet no decision in this regard, nuclear weapons may be installed in the Malvinas and a naval air base may be built in the Georgias Islands.

2. The United States is reportedly negotiating with Brazil the militarization of Trinidad Island, while South Africa is willing to authorize the establishment of a navy base on its territory within the framework of a South Atlantic treaty which will also encompass Chile and Great Britain. According to Washington, Argentina's participation in the South Atlantic treaty will be subjected to a previous Argentine-Chilean agreement on the Beagle issue, which will probably be none other than that drafted by the Vatican. However, there has been no great progress in the Vatican negotiations (partly because the Chilean Navy continues to be influenced by London). Also, the Argentine Navy recently refused to take part in the Unitas maneuvers, while the Chilean Navy did quite the contrary.

3. Brazil is reportedly developing a new strategy, which is not exactly defensive, in the Sao Paulo area, where several tank divisions are located. (In the border areas of the great plains, the ratio between Brazilian and Argentine forces is reportedly six to one.)

4. In addition to an agreement with Chile, Washington subjects Argentina's inclusion in the South Atlantic treaty to two other conditions: 1) The reorganization of Argentina's economy and political activity, without any special U.S. aid expected in the short term; and 2) The implementation of a "coherent and specific," basically pro-Western, foreign policy even within the Nonaligned Movement.

5. While issuing these warnings, Washington has its eyes on those who are reportedly pressuring in favor of manufacturing a nuclear bomb and of authorizing the installation of a Soviet base in Argentine territory.

6. If Argentina "jumps over the wall," the United States and those European governments that are today willing to grant economic and political assistance to the Alfonsin democratic regime, such as the government headed by Mr Craxi, will have nothing to do with Argentina. But this would only strengthen the position held by certain U.S. Government sectors regarding the Antarctic. These sectors propose that the NATO and the Warsaw Pact members should directly negotiate an Antarctic treaty without the participation of the Latin American countries.

7. If the situation in Central America deteriorates, the United States may undertake a direct military action against the Nicaraguan Marxist regime before the 1984 U.S. elections. If this happens, the United States will adopt an even harsher position in the South Atlantic.

Therefore, if by that time Buenos Aires does not have a "coherent and specific" foreign policy, Argentina's position in the South Atlantic will be directly affected by the "Cold War" in which the two superpowers are today involved.

Will the UCR government that is confronted on all fronts by the Peronists be able to find a point of equilibrium that will protect us from international threats?

ARGENTINA, URUGUAY TO STAGE JOINT NAVAL EXERCISES

PY091657 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Navy units will carry out an antimining operation on the River Plate in which Uruguayan Navy ships will also participate. The minesweeper squadron of our Navy will operate with the Uruguayan minesweeper "Rio Negro." The operation will take the form of training exercises, developed within the framework of the common objectives of the two navies, which are seeking to strengthen their cooperation on the River Plate.

ERP FOUNDER INTERVIEWED BY MEXICAN NEWSPAPER

PA311651 Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 29 Oct 83 p 12

[Article by Jorge Esteban Guinazu]

[Text] Caracas -- Enrique Haroldo Gorriaran Merlo is 42 years old. He is a descendant of Basques who emigrated to Argentina, a guerrilla chief, a fighter in Nicaragua, and the planner and leader of the commando group that killed Anastasio Somoza Debayle. He was sought for more than a decade by the Argentine security services, was announced as dead in several communiques issued at various times by the Buenos Aires military government, and is possibly its principal enemy. He is already a legendary figure. His name made newspaper headlines in the first months of 1970, when he participated in the founding of the People's Revolutionary Army (ERP). Today, only a few days before the Argentine elections, while passing through Venezuela, he discussed the Argentine political situation:

Guinazu: What is the reason for the alleged appearance of a guerrilla outbreak in the Argentine province of Tucuman?

Gorriaran: At a time when the country's democratization seems to be an inevitable fact and when the people are advancing in the struggle for their rights, only the Armed Forces would benefit from the appearance of guerrillas. This would perhaps enable them to regain the unity that they lack today and to remain in the government, or at least to withdraw from it in a less shattered way.

The publicity on the appearance of a guerrilla group was an attempted provocation by the military leadership, but it was bungled so badly that the leaders had to deny it in the end. Even so, no one believed them.

Guinazu: How do you view the Argentine electoral situation?

Gorriaran: The elections will be held in a country that is experiencing its worst moments in history. This dictatorship has destroyed the nation's economy, provoked mass unemployment and hunger, left the youth with an uncertain future, caused the disappearance of thousands of people, and used political crime against all its opponents. Government officials and their followers have enriched themselves illicitly through barefaced theft and general corruption, and, lastly, shamefully surrendered the Malvinas, where hundreds of soldiers died.

All of this and much more have affected the entire society; thus, whoever emerges as the winner in the elections will face a very difficult situation, which can only be resolved by an attitude that can restore the squandered moral and ethical values and by firm action to solve the inherited problems.

Guinazu: What prospects does the government that will emerge from the 30 October elections have?

Gorriaran: The next civilian government will have to solve four essential problems -- if it does not, it will have to confront the people. One of those problems is that of the people who have disappeared; another is that of the Malvinas; a third is the economic issue; and the last is that of creating options for the future of Argentine youths. Whatever government is elected, the people are going to mobilize to demand solutions. If the government shows a determination to create those solutions, that mobilization will be in support of the government, but if it does not show such a determination, it will be in opposition.

The next government will surely be Peronist or Radical. I don't think that either of them can govern by themselves and must turn instead to the other political and social forces.

Nevertheless, to tell the truth, it seems to date that the leaders of the two major parties are using the same traditional demagoguery; I believe that the Argentine people are tired of demagoguery and simply want their problems solved, something that has been constantly delayed. If this does not happen, the Argentines will seek another option, by unifying those sectors that are really interested in and determined to implement a popular national policy. Those sectors are currently to be found within the various traditional parties, but they are showing increasing distrust of their leaders. I believe that the situation is so serious that the present political leaders' current opportunity could be their last if they do not keep their word, in which case the option will be different, new, and truly popular in the next elections.

Guinazu: Will the Armed Forces, which have traditionally replaced the civilians in government, be willing to respect the constitutional order?

Gorriaran: The political history of the last 50 years demonstrates that we would be naive to think that the Armed Forces plan to respect the Constitution. It is the same pattern: When the militarymen are weak and divided, they speak of democracy and of turning the government over to the civilians; when they again reorganize and unite, they stage coups. They defend the interests of imperialism and the oligarchy, interests that are unquestionably in opposition to those of the Argentine people. The militarymen repress the people to defend those selfish interests.

The government that takes office will have to implement profound changes in the Armed Forces to ensure that they respect the Constitution. The current Armed Forces, in their composition and training, will not bow down to the elected government. Those changes must include modifications in the composition of the officers and in an education that will make them genuine defenders of the national sovereignty and of the people's achievements.

If this change does not take place, the Armed Forces' respect for the civilian government will last only until they reorganize. The militarymen used various arguments to overthrow the governments that have been elected since 1952, and they will do so again if their current structure remains intact.

Guinazu: How can the democratic process in Argentina be consolidated after a dictatorial period of more than 7 years?

Corriaran: The Argentines have a new opportunity to move toward achievement of the social changes that all the country's sectors demand. These changes can be achieved in peace and democracy, regardless of the government that is elected on 30 October, as long as the people are united against any sort of coup d'etat and as long as the needed changes in the Armed Forces are made.

As for the latter, the next government will have a favorable situation, since the militarymen are withdrawing in a temporary weakness that is greater than on other occasions. It it takes advantage of the situation and deals with this problem with determination from the very first day, democracy can be consolidated. If it does not, if political shortsightedness and negotiation behind the people's backs prevail, then there will be the danger of a civil war. If this takes place, the government that takes office will be responsible.

## CORRECTION TO UCR RELEASES LIST OF FUTURE CABINET MEMBERS

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "UCR Releases List of Future Cabinet Members," published in the 9 November Latin America DAILY REPORT, page B 2, line seven:

...Minister of Economy: Eduardo Grinspun [first name as received]...(adding editorial notation; Buenos Aires TELAM and the Argentine press list Grinspun's first name as "Bernardo")

## BRIEFS

BELGIAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS -- Buenos Aires, 18 Oct (DYN) -- President Reynaldo Bignone today received the credentials of new Belgian Ambassador Maurice Seynave. [Summary] [Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1906 GMT 18 Oct 83 PY]

AMBASSADOR TO BAHAMAS APPOINTED -- Buenos Aires, 26 O t (TELAM) -- The national executive branch has appointed Carlos Manuel Muniz as Argentine extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador to the Commonwealth of the Bahamas. [Summary] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2137 GMT 26 Oct 83 PY]

OCTOBER MEAT EXPORTS DROP -- Buenos Aires, 5 Nov (AFP) -- The National Meat Board [JNC] today disclosed that Argentine exports in October of beef, mutton, and pork dropped drastically. The JNC disclosed that 27,027 tons of meat, worth $47,887,000 were exported in September while this figure dropped to 13,153 tons, worth $24,046,000, in October. [Summary] [Paris AFP in Spanish 0103 GMT 6 Nov 83 PY]

FORMER PRESIDENT BANZER VIEWS COMMUNISTS

FY091244 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 6 Nov 83 p 8

[Excerpts] Former Bolivian President General Hugo Banzer Suarez is visiting our country once again. During an interview granted yesterday to ABC COLOR, Banzer stated that he is still the leader of the Nationalist Democratic Action [ADN], which he founded. The ADN is now in the parliament opposing the current government headed by Hernan Siles Zuazo.

Banzer said that general elections in Bolivia are scheduled for 1986. However, earlier elections cannot be ruled out "because the government foundations have eroded." Banzer admitted that communist infiltration in Bolivia causes concern, although the people are alert, continuing their nationalist and Chrisitan beliefs.

Banzer regretted that the URUPABOL [Permanent Joint Commission of Uruguay, Paraguay, and Bolivia] was dissolved, and went on to focus on other topics of interest for Bolivia, Paraguay, and South America.

Concerning the performance of his bloc in both congressional houses, Gen Banzer remarked: "We belong to the opposition, the responsible opposition. We point out needs that the present government is unaware of or has failed to meet. In Congress we have submitted a number of proposals, and we draw attention to a number of facts that the government quite often conceals. For instance, the ADN congressional bloc is querying four ministers because the party has learned, and has sufficient evidence, that young Bolivians have been sent to Cuba for subversive military training. This was not publically known, but we were informed of it, we gathered all the evidence, such as forged passports and copies of tickets, and we traced the origin of the funds used for this activity. We are reporting all this. This serves as an example of the task that we are undertaking, a responsible task, because I think that from the viewpoint of the country's security the Bolivian people must learn about these activities about which they do not know."

Banzer then moved on to talk about the communist infiltration in his country, saying that "it is obvious, because in the present cabinet there are two ministers holding prominent posts who are well-known Communist Party members. This is not news. In addition, the Communist Party has been infiltrating the unions and many other sectors with their characteristic skill."

When asked whether the communist presence in Bolivia posed a serious threat to South America, Gen Banzer replied that "communist efforts are not likely to cease. They have already tried with Che Guevara and they continue constantly, but the Bolivian people are, above all, nationalist and Christian. In other words, there is always a danger, but I trust that the nationalism and Christian beliefs of the Bolivian people will not allow that power be fully seized in the end. We are aware of the problem and we are not neglecting it. It is one thing when something happens because of negligence or lack of precaution, and another thing when one sees it and takes precautions."

Banzer also admitted that "the open and straightforward Communist Party intrusion in acquiring power in the government causes concern, but that Communist Party participation in the government and the power that it has been gathering through the government is a power without foundation. If the Communist Party had run the elections by itself, as we did, then it might have earned one or two deputies, but not as many as they have now. They used the vote-getter; they used Siles Zuazo, who is the drawing power of that trend, of that coalition."

Finally, we asked Gen Banzer whether he would run for president again. His answer was clear: "I am the party leader and I am committed to run again, of course, unless the party grows and there is someone who could replace me.

I am not a man who is eager to hold power, neither by constitutional nor by unconstitutional means, because I think of myself as a man who has done his share after running the country for 7 years. I know what it is like to run my country; I am acquainted with its problems: I know of some solutions."

Banzer made it clear that he had mentioned the unconstitutional means "because there is such a lot of talk about coups and revolutions, which are always a way to seize power, especially in Bolivia. But we are a nationalist and democratic party, so we stand for democracy," Banzer concluded.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION TO VISIT CUBA

PY100203 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] A Bolivian congressional delegation will visit Cuba at the invitation of the Cuban Government. Approximately 30 senators and deputies will leave for Cuba at 0700 on Thursday. Some reporters from the communications media will accompany the congressmen. They are (Eduardo Clavel) of the morning newspaper HOY, (Pedro Blacidovich) of the newspaper PRESENCIA, and others.

These travelers will be given a $300-travel allowance, which is equivalent to 59,946 Bolivian pesos, for their 6-day stay on the Caribbean island.

The deputies who will leave for Cuba are (Marcelino Pardo Trujillo), Hernan Medeiros, Juan Donoso Vazquez, Francisco Figueroa Velasco, (Amalia de Quermarkquez), Ernesto Gonzalez Medina, Abraham Salas Vidal, (Panfilo Yapucon), Leopoldo Lopez Cossio, Rene Mostajo, Pedro Paputsakis Flores, Digno Ramos, Freddy Leon Maguina, Jose Vargas Reyes, [name indistinct], Reynaldo Ramon Escobar, Gerardo Fuentes Vega, German Guttierrez, and Jose Manuel Valdivieso.

The senators who make up the delegation are: Abelardo Villapando, Rene Quiroga Paz Soldan, Jorge Arteaga, (Jaime Valverde), Armando Bachinello, Luis Pelaez Rioja, and others.

NATIONAL ROAD WORKERS TEMPORARILY LIFT STRIKE

PY091835 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] The following is a current report:

The National Road Service strike has been analyzed at the national labor meeting, which is being held here in La Paz. The leaders of the union of the state-run Road Service reported that they have decided to suspend the strike at 1300 in order to resume talks with Finance Ministry officials. Speaking before hundreds of union delegates, the National Road Service leaders said that the strike will be temporarily suspended during the couse of the talks with the government representatives.

CONSULTATIONS WITH U.S. SET FOR GATT MEETING

PY092029 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 8 Nov 83 p 19

[Excerpts] At a meeting for bilateral consultations convened by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade [GATT], the Brazilian Government will accuse the United States of subsidizing its soybean exports to compete with Brazilian-grown soybeans. At this meeting, the U.S. Government will raise a similar accusation against the Brazilian Government. The Brazilian accusations will be made through a document which is being prepared by the Foreign Trade Department of Banco do Brasil [CACEX], the Finance Ministry, Itamaraty, and the Agriculture Ministry.

In the event that the two countries cannot settle this matter during the meeting, the problem will be passed on to GATT's committee on Subsidies and Compensatory Measures, as happened before with the question of subsidies for the export of poultry. GATT's Committee on Subsidies and Compensatory Measures is to rule on 17 November regarding the U.S. claim against Brazil and the European Economic Community (EEC) on subsidies for chicken exports.

According to the Agriculture Ministry, the United States is accusing Brazil of assuming markets that have been traditionally supplied by the United States. In its defense, the Brazilian delegation at the meeting will argue that U.S. exports to the Middle East are not continuous and that Brazil, on the contrary, has maintained a continuous and expanding presence in the Middle East, a market it has prepared for since 1975.

LIBYAN, PERUVIAN DELEGATIONS VISIT 8 NOV

PY092350 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 9 Nov 83 p 6

[Text] Brasilia -- A top Libyan Government delegation has been in Brasilia since last night. The delegation is composed of (Colonel Rif Sherif) and six members, including military engineers. They have the specific mission of reviewing agreements on the sale of weapons by Brazil to expand the level of purchases. According to a Brazilian Government source, although the visit was scheduled, it is not official. The Libyans came to Brazil at the invitation of some manufacturing companies, including ENGESA [Specialized Engineers, Inc]. The same source added that the real object of the visit is to renew agreements on purchasing Brazilian weapons. In addition to staying 2 or 3 days in Brasilia, they will also visit Sao Paulo (possibly on Friday morning) where they will tour the ENGESA factory in San Jose dos Campos. In Brasilia the program of Al-Qadhdhafi's envoys was not known until yesterday, even at the Libyan Embassy.

Peruvian Aeronautics Minister Hernan Boluarte Ponce de Leon at the end of a meeting yesterday with Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro stated that he had proposed to Brazilian aeronautics authorities the creation of a regional aeronautical industry to be made up of Brazil, Argentina, and Peru for the joint manufacture of airplanes for the Latin American market. The Peruvian Air Force is already holding negotiations with the Italian company Aeromacchi to sign an agreement to manufacture airplanes.

SENATE PRESIDENT COELHO DIES FOLLOWING SURGERY

PY091344 Paris AFP in Spanish 1318 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Sao Paulo, 9 Nov (AFP) -- Senator Nilo Coelho, president of the Brazilian Senate, died here today 24 hours after undergoing heart surgery.

Coelho was operated upon on Monday, 7 November, but later his health deteriorated further due to a ventricular deficiency. He was operated upon again early this morning but was unable to withstand surgery and died at the age of 63.

CONGRESS PASSES DECREE ON SALARY POLICY

FY091328 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Relay from Brasilia]

[Excerpt] The national Congress has already approved Decree Law No 2065 which establishes the new Brazilian salary policy.

At dawn today, after a 6-hour session, which started at 1830 and was extended twice, the national Congress, with the favorable votes of the Brazilian Labor Party [PTB] and the Social Democratic Party [PDS], approved Decree Law No 2065 which establishes the new salary policy.

During the voting, which lasted until 0430 this morning, 245 votes were cast in the Chamber of Deputies: 243 in favor and 2 against. For its approval, the decree only required 240 votes. In the Senate, the decree obtained 43 votes, which is well above the necessary minimum 35. The same vote which approved Decree Law No 2065 rejected Decree Law 2064, previously imposed by the government.

PMDB LEADER PROPOSES 'EMERGENCY PROGRAM'

FY092049 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 8 Nov 83 p 3

[Excerpts] Sao Paulo -- The PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Movement Party] president, Deputy Ulysses Guimaraes, yesterday proposed a four-point "emergency program," which should be in force until the inauguration of Figueiredo's successor. The latter, according to Guimaraes, should be elected by the direct ballot system on 15 November 1984. The four points of the national rescue program presented by Guimaraes are:

1) "Suspension of coercive measures in Brasilia, measures which have lost credibility by being applied inconsistently;

2) "Cessation of the confrontation with the legislative branch through the abuse of decree-laws, which shows that the government is not willing to hold a dialogue with society;

3) "Suspension of arbitrary interventions in the unions, and verification by Congress of the calculation of cost of living indexes;

4) "Guarantee of basic living conditions for the masses of unemployed through a broad emergency employment program and the supply of food (family baskets), along with unemployment insurance."

This program, Guimaraes added, is to last until 15 November 1984, when a new economic policy for national recovery will be established based on a government legitimatized through the votes of the people.

Guimaraes said that these four points are the result of a talk he held the day before yesterday with former Minister Celso Furtado based on the Moncloa pact, a pact concluded between the government and the opposition in Spain in 1977 with the aim of setting guidelines for the redemocratization process.

AD PRESIDENT TO ASK PINOCHET TO STEP DOWN

PY092055 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1519 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Madrid, 9 Nov (EFE) -- Enrique Silva Cimma, president of the Democratic Alliance [AD] and the Radical Party, has expressed hope that Chile will soon return to democracy following in the steps of Argentina.

In remarks to the Spanish newspaper YA, Silva Cimma stated that on 18 November he will speak on behalf of the entire democratic opposition when he asks President Augusto Pinochet to surrender power.

According to the president of AD, which is made up of the Christian Democratic, the Social Democratic, and the Radical parties and the socialist bloc, this is the step that "would make possible a provisional government that would pave the way for calling elections for a constituent assembly."

Silva Cimma accused the government authorities of severing the dialogue, adding that "this is why we have decided to resume our peaceful struggle, resorting to all peaceful means that will allow us to express our dissident position and clear opposition to the government."

DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE SAID INVOLVED WITH PCCH

PY092035 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Minister Secretary General of Government Alfonso Marquez de la Plata today commented on an advertisement published by a morning newspaper in Santiago. The advertisement is reportedly a disguised (?call to violence). The advertisement, published by the Communist Party, urged the people to participate in the 18 November rally called for by the Democratic Alliance [AD].

Marquez de la Plata said that this is another example of what can be expected, since the Communist Party is behind the AD organization that is trying to take advantage of the people, who are rather naive and do not understand what is happening.

MDP SCHEDULES 18 NOVEMBER OPPOSITION RALLY

PY091340 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0953 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Santiago, 9 Nov (EFE) -- The Popular Democratic Movement (MDP) composed of communists and socialists that follow Clodomiro Almeyda, currently in exile, has announced that it will hold an opposition rally on 18 November.

The MDP made it clear, however, that this did not imply that it was planning to give support to the meeting previously called by the Democratic Alliance [AD].

The AD asked for and obtained the appropriate permission from the Santiago metropolitan intendant to hold a rally on 18 November. The only speaker at that rally was to be AD's current president, Radical Party leader Enrique Silva Cimma.

The MDP was somewhat surprised because, as one of its leaders, Manuel Almeyda, explained yesterday, there had been an initial agreement to call this demonstration jointly and the AD did not respect the agreement.

However, the MDP feels that the rally must be a show of unity and it will accept the fact that there will be only one speaker, "although we reserve the right to address the rally afterwards if any of the speaker's remarks contradict our ideas." In a statement released last night, the MDP expressed its belief that "participation in this great demonstration against the dictatorship must take place under the banner of the broadest possible unity, and requires a democratic accord of all opposition forces, both political and social."

MDP SCORES U.S. 'INTERVENTIONIST OFFENSIVE'

PY091600 Paris AFP in Spanish 2342 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Santiago, 8 Nov (AFP) -- The left-wing Popular Democratic Movement (MDP) today indicated that the interventionist offensive of the United States against Chile does not seek the reestablishment of democracy, but is instead merely aimed at defending U.S. interests in Chile.

The MDP issued a communique which stated that Washington will never help bring about full democracy in our fatherland. The MDP supports the guidelines of the Socialist Party, the banned Communist Party, and the underground Movement of the Revolutionary Left. The MDP added in its communique that "the only objective of the U.S. interventionist offensive is to defend its interests by preserving a system of domination whose nefarious effects principally burden the popular sectors." The MDP leaders stated that "U.S. interventionism is not a new phenomenon, as has been fully proven in Grenada, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Central America in general, and the very events in Chile that led to the overthrow of the late Socialist President Salvador Allende in 1973." The communique pointed out that "we can hardly forget that Washington was behind the ouster of President Salvador Allende's constitutional administration, as was clearly shown by the investigation carried out by the U.S. Senate."

UK PARLIAMENTARIANS COMMENT ON VISIT

PY091843 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] UK parliamentarians have held a lengthy meeting with acting Foreign Minister Sergio Covarrubias. After the meeting had ended, the head of the delegation of conservative parliamentarians, (Jim Lister), stated that discussions centered on international politics and not on human rights. (Lister) stated that his group's reason for visiting Chile is because it wants to understand and to become better acquainted with the real situation in Chile. (Lister) said that his group is eager to cooperate with Chile, as long as this leads to the settlement of conflicts that nobody, either in Chile or in the UK, wants.

When asked about the dialogue undertaken between the government and the opposition in Chile, (Lister) replied that his group found this very encouraging. (Lister) also said that his group was very pleased at having the opportunity to meet freely with people representing various trends. (Lister) said that during his group's stay in Chile, it will be meeting with Santiago's archbishop, Monsignor Fresno, with Democratic Alliance leaders, and with union leaders.

FOREIGN RELATIONS MINISTER SCHWEITZER IN EGYPT

For Egyptian media coverage of the visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt by Chilean Minister of Foreign Relations Miguel Alex Schweitzer, including reports on his meeting with President Husni Mubarak and on a dinner banquet given in his honor by Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs Kamal Hasan 'Ali, see the Egypt section of the 9 November Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

SCHWALB SAYS U.S. MARINES ADVISING POLICE

PY0911702 Paris AFP in Spanish 1432 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Lima, 9 Nov (AFP) -- The police reported today that 15 terrorists were killed and two policemen were wounded on Monday when a Republican Guard patrol clashed with a Shining Path detachment in Iribamba, 50 km north of Ayacucho.

The subversives, some 30 heavily armed men, ambushed a small group of policemen in Iribamba. After a shootout that lasted 1/2 hour, the subversives took to their heels for parts unknown, taking an unknown number of their wounded with them, while the police managed to capture three members of the Shining Path group.

In the meantime, Peruvian Foreign Minister Fernando Schwalb Lopez Aldan told a local daily that U.S. Marines are working in Peru as advisers to local police forces on anti-subversive matters.

The minister made this statement after some terrorists placed an explosive device at the residence of the U.S. charge d'affaires on Monday. Some 16 Marines are currently living in that residence, and according to one report the police are investigating their presence there. However, a spokesman for the U.S. Embassy denied that these Marines are advising Peruvian police forces and explained that they are just working at the embassy.

Meanwhile police reports have indicated that a bridge that links Huancavelica (capital of the department of the same name), approximately 522 km southeast of Lima, with Lircay village, was blown up by subversives last Monday leaving a number of villages in the area isolated.

Yet another group of subversives used stones, and three crates to block the road that links Lima and Ayacucho, near the village of Vinchos, some 30 kms from Ayacucho, thus cutting off traffic for several hours.

FORMER PRESIDENT MORALES REGISTERS NEW PARTY

PY0900006 Lima LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 2 Nov 83 p 3

[Excerpts] With the registration of 114,000 signatures and the active and enthusiastic participation of well-known figures of the second phase of the military regime, the National Electoral Board has registered Francisco Morales Bermudez' party: The Democratic Front for National Unity [Frente Democratico de Unidad Nacional -- FDUN].

During the party's first official act, and as part of Morales Bermudez' participation in the 1985 presidential elections, Morales labeled his front both nationalist and popular, part of the poorly defined center-left.

The front is composed of the following members: Francisco Morales Bermudez, as president; Rafael Cubas Vinatea, who was agriculture minister during Belaunde's first administration and a member of the Christian Democratic Party, as secretary general; retired General Rudecindo Zavaleta, former head of the National System for Supporting Social Mobilization, as national secretary of coordination; and Jose de la Puente Radbill, foreign minister under the Morales Bermudez administration, as president of the Consultative Council.

The list also includes retired General Christian Sanchez Campos, who was head of the Army Airborn Division, and Angel de las Casas, national secretary of social property enterprises, who was in charge of activity in this sector in the military government.

APRA PREDICTED WINNER OF MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

PY090202 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2145 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Lima, 7 Nov (EFE) -- Only 6 days before the Peruvian municipal elections, which will be held on Sunday, the APRA [American Revolutionary Popular Alliance], the party which claims to be of the democratic left, is the most likely to win, according to a survey of electoral preferences.

According to the poll results published by the weekly CARETAS, APRA will reportedly win in Lima, where electoral interest is focused, with 31.4 percent of the votes for the mayor.

The Marxist United left [IU] is second with 25 percent of the votes, followed by the conservative Popular Christian Party [PPC] with 21.4 percent, and the ruling Popular Action with 18.2 percent. Percentages for other candidates for the mayorship of the Peruvian capital are negligible. According to CARETAS, the Rank-and-File Movement, an APRA dissident faction, obtained 1.7 percent, the Christian Democratic Party achieved 1.1 percent, and independent groups as a whole obtained 1.2 percent.

CARETAS also published the trends in the main Peruvian cities. APRA is winning in Piura, Chiclayo, Iquitos (capital of the Amazon region), Trujillo (APRA's birthplace), Pucallpa, Chimbote, and Huancayo.

In Arequipa, the second largest Peruvian city, APRA and the IU are running neck and neck, while the IU is winning in Puno, Juliaca, and Cusco, followed by APRA.

According to these polls, everything indicates that the candidates of the moderate left and of the Marxist left will defeat their opponents: the conservative PPC -- which the weekly OIGA today claimed to be the winner in Lima by a slight margin over APRA -- and especially the government party.

CERRO DE PASCO MAYOR ASSASSINATED 8 NOV

PY091549 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Cerro de Pasco Mayor (Victor Arias Vicuna) died last night from bullet wounds to the head. The attack took place at 1945 last night when (Arias Vicuna) left his dentist's office after treatment.

A group of terrorists approached the mayor, who belonged to the Popular Action Party, and shot him in the head at point-blank range. The killers fled, while the Cerro de Pasco mayor was taken to the CENTROMIN [Central Mining Enterprise] Hospital, but he died en route.

PIT STAGES PROTEST AGAINST MILITARY REGIME

Stoppage Termed Successful

PY100121 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2135 GMT 9 Nov 83

[By Alberto Pepe Leira]

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 9 Nov (EFE) -- Between 80 and 90 percent of the Uruguayan labor force today stopped work for 10 minutes as part of a protest against the 10-year-old military regime. Union leaders told EFE that the protest action was successful, taking into account their limited opporutnities to advertise the action.

Almost 100 percent of bank employees and public servants joined the strike, as compared with no more than 80 percent of commercial employees, the sources reported. While transportation services operated normally in some sectors, public servants did not join the strike.

During the 10-minute stoppage, there was almost no commercial activity in downtown Montevideo. Employees stood in front of shops and folded their arms, while several major malls turned off their lights, all of which gave the impression of stronger support for the stoppage.

The stoppage was called by the "Workers Interunion Plenum," Uruguay's largest labor organization, which has not been officially recognized.

According to information supplied to EFE at work sites, more than 90 percent of the iron, steel, and tobacco processing sectors joined the stoppage.

Police, Demonstrators Clash

PY100038 Paris AFP in Spanish 0017 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Montevideo, 9 Nov (AFP) -- Several hundred persons were detained and others were wounded tonight during a demonstration staged in Uruguay by the Workers Interunion Plenum [Plenario Intersindical de Trabajadores -- PIT] to demand wage increases, amnesty, freedom, work, and freedom to form unions.

A group of approximately 3,000 persons clashed with a heavily armed security force in the downtown area of this city. Security personnel also attacked newsmen who were covering the protest. Isolated incidents continued after the columns of demonstrators had dispersed.

500 Arrested, 20 Injured

PY101145 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0822 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Montevideo, 10 Nov (EFE) -- Over 500 persons were arrested and about 20 injured during the second day of protest promoted by the unions against the Uruguayan military regime, which caused a confrontation between opponents of the regime and policemen on Wednesday in Montevideo.

The scene reached spectacular proportions when early in the afternoon Uruguayans witnessed the largest deployment of police forces seen in their country since the establishment of the military government 10 years ago. The objective of this police deployment was to impede the holding of a rally called by the Workers Interunion Plenum [PIT], the most important labor grouping, which is not recognized by the government.

At approximately 2000 local time (2300 GMT), about 2,000 students challenged police forces, which had surrounded an area of about 10 blocks, with shouts of: "The military dictatorship is going to fall!"

The clashes ensued almost immediately after mounted police charged against demonstrators while antiriot groups tried to stop the activists. In the clashes, dozens of youths were injured, at least 20 of them seriously.

Oddly enough, today the local press carries reports of Wednesday's disorders. The pro-government newspaper EL PAIS reports that over 500 demonstrators were arrested and dozens of youths were injured.

The liberal paper EL DIA, for lack of official reports, does not specify the number of people arrested or injured. It provides reports supplied by eyewitnesses, and adds that there was an undetermined number of persons arrested or injured.

The police did not resort to the use of guns to repress the demonstrators, relying on the mounted police, who had not been used to repressing opposition demonstrations for many years.

The intervention of the mounted police and the rain that fell on Montevideo at that hour caused many people to fall, and at least three demonstrators were injured by horses.

While the confrontation between opponents to the regime and the police was taking place on the streets, residents of apartment buildings and private houses began an unscheduled "concert" by beating pans, which resulted in a spontaneous popular protest.

Despite efforts made by EFE to obtain specific reports on the demonstration, police sources reported that they were evaluating the incident and that a communique will be issued later.

The streets of Montevideo were not completely calm until the pre-dawn hours of Thursday, and police patrols were stationed at strategic points throughout the city.

A UPI news agency journalist, Zelmar Lissardi, was beaten and arrested by the police when he was covering the scene of the incidents, but he was released later.

A GAMMA French news agency photographer, Tito Lapenna, was also briefly arrested and later released after the police confiscated his film containing pictures of the incidents.

HERRERA CAMPINS, STONE DISCUSS CONTADORA

PA090225 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0807 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Caracas, 8 Nov (EFE) -- Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins, in a meeting with President Reagan's special envoy to Central America, discussed the "Document of Objectives" that will be analyzed by the Contadora Group on 17 November in Washington.

Stone arrived in Venezuela after stops in Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador, Panama, and Colombia, where he held discussions with the presidents and foreign ministers of those countries, in which the Contadora Group was the main subject. ..

The roving ambassador learned that Venezuela is deeply concerned about the situation resulting from the latest developments in Grenada and their possible consequences. Only 24 hours earlier, President Herrera Campins had presided over a Security Council meeting, convened Sunday evening, which was highly unusual.

An official communique issued on Monday, which skimmed the contents of the closed-door meeting, underscored the Venezuelan Government's concern that "Central America and the Caribbean might become the stage for a confrontation between the superpowers."

Speculation in political circles, on the other hand, has been more specific, claiming that the real reason for the Security Council meeting was to review the possibilities of a U.S. invasion of Nicaragua in the short term.

A few days ago, Venezuelan presidential candidate Jose Vicente Rangel (of the leftist "People's Electoral Movement") had denounced "an imminent invasion" of Nicaragua by U.S. forces, based on confidential reports from sources close to the government.

Roberto Leal Ocampo, Nicaragua's ambassador in Caracas, had also said that an invasion of Nicaragua was expected "from one moment to the next."

In a statement made during a press conference held moments before his meeting with Ambassador Stone, the Venezuelan president reaffirmed the validity of the Contadora Group.

"I dare say," he stressed, "that no outrage has yet happened in Central America because the Contadora Group attracts and consolidates the hopes for peace and the desires for understanding between peoples," Herrera Campins said.

The Venezuelan president added that one of the policies of the Contadora Group is to express the will of the Central American countries to find a political solution (to the crisis), without crossing into the forbidden land of intervention."

Also present at the Stone-Herrera meeting were Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco, Venezuelan foreign minister, and George W. Landau, U.S. ambassador in Caracas.

## BELIZE

### PRIME MINISTER GEORGE PRICE TRAVELS TO PANAMA

FL100150 Belize City Domestic Service in English 0100 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] The prime minister, Mr George Price, left Belize today en route to Panama. During his absence, the deputy prime minister and minister of defense and home affairs, Mr C.L.B. Rogers, will act as prime minister.

## EL SALVADOR

### FURTHER REPORTAGE ON RUMORS OF COUP D'ETAT

#### Gutierrez Issues Denial

PA091600 Paris AFP in Spanish 2322 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 8 Nov (AFP) -- General Abdul Gutierrez, who has been mentioned as the leader of an alleged plot against President Alvaro Magana, today declared that the Salvadoran Government "is completely rightist and inefficient, and unable to solve its military and political problems."

However, Gutierrez said, "a coup d'etat is not the way to solve the situation," disproving rumors that have circulated here in the past few days.

Gutierrez, former commander of the Armed Forces and former member of the government junta that ruled the country from October 1979 to May 1982, today said he was "surprised" by rumors pointing to him as the leader of a coup plot. "I flatly reject such reports. I don't know where Radio Venceremos got that information," said Gutierrez, who claims that he still remains "active and available."

"The coup being mentioned is nothing but speculation," Gutierrez said. He added that he does not believe a coup is "possible at the moment," or that "there could be a group that could think about a coup."

According to the former government leader, a coup d'etat is no longer possible because "we have entered a phase of total economic and military dependency." He said that the rumors are, rather, the result of venting of frustration on the part of people who are watching the Constituent Assembly's "masquerade," in which the political parties, "instead of working for the people's interests, are engaging in useless discussions."

#### Havana Links Ikle to Rumors

FL091744 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1510 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Although Alvaro Magana, chief of the Salvadoran military regime, has denied rumors about the possibility of a coup in that country, the sudden presence of U.S. Under Secretary of Defense Frederick Ikle has added to disturbances in several sectors.

Despite the stability that the chief of the regime tried to demonstrate, high-level officers have said that there are serious differences within the Army over the conduct of the war.

The sources said that, according to what U.S. advisers have admitted, the current situation is disadvantageous for government forces in their struggle against the guerrillas.

On the other hand, Julio Adolfo Refuentes, a leader of the Christian Democratic Party, and (Rafael Ramon Castaneda), of the National Conciliation, did not dismiss the possibility that a sector of the Armed Forces is interested in replacing the Magana regime.

The rumors about the possibility of a coup in El Salvador were pointed out in the Constituent Assembly, but groups of the extreme right have denied any such eventuality. Reliable sources believe that a coup would be the pretext used by the United States to begin an aggression against El Salvador, and they remind us that a few days ago Defense Minister Eugenio Vides requested intervention in his country by the armies of Honduras and Guatemala in the struggle against the guerrillas.

SALPRESS reported that the sudden arrival of the U.S. official in San Salvador indicates the end of preparations for an imminent U.S. invasion of El Salvador and Nicaragua. The U.S. under secretary of defense's trip coincides with a large deployment of Honduran and Guatemalan troops along the borders of that Central American country.

ARMY REPORTEDLY KILLS 100 GUERRILLAS

PA091445 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 8 Nov 83 p 3

[Text] Approximately 100 guerrillas were killed Sunday after the Army launched a counterinsurgency operation in Tenancingo. Some 3 weeks ago, heavy fighting took place between the Army and the terrorists in Tenancingo, 38 km from San Salvador, when the terrorists seized the town. The civilian population was forced to flee to Santa Cruz Michapa and Cojutepeque to escape the fighting.

The Armed Forces killed approximately 100 extremists during the fighting on Saturday and Sunday, but also reported the death of 1 cadet and 6 soldiers. Tenancingo, Suchitoto, and Cinquera are war zones. They are located a few kilometers from Guazapa Hill, where, according to reports, there are guerrilla redoubts.

FMLN BRIEFLY OCCUPIES TEJUTLA, ADJACENT ROAD

PA091415 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Our "Yankees, Get Out of Grenada and Central America" politica-military campaign advances!

On Sunday, 6 November, our forces in Chalatenango occupied the town of Tejutla, located near the strategic main northern highway, and held a combat meeting there.

Simultaneously, we erected a revolutionary barricade, and explained to the people, transport workers, and passengers in vehicles the [word indistinct] of our national campaign, and alerted them to the invasion plans that Reagan and his CONDECA [Central American Defense Council] puppets have devised against our people.

Shortly afterward, troops of the 4th Infantry Brigade arrived, and a 10-minute clash ensued. Our guerrilla forces withdrew in an orderly fashion, with no problems.

HAVANA CITES FMLN ON MASSACRE OF CIVILIANS

FL092201 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1917 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] The FMLN has denounced the assassination of 177 persons by government forces during an operation carried out in the last few days in northern El Salvador. Radio Farabundo Marti stated that the civilians were killed in San Nicolas canton, north of the town of Cinquera, and blamed the Air Force and the Atlacatl Battalion for the massacres that occurred last Friday and Sunday.

Over the weekend, the Salvadoran Armed Forces carried out a military operation in the vicinity of Cinquera and reported they had killed about 100 persons they described as guerrillas, adding that the corpses could be viewed at the bottom of (Suchitlan) Lake.

The FMLN stated that the government forces suffered a total of 60 casualties during the operation, including dead, wounded, and prisoners of war.

## HONDURAS

PAZ BARNICA DENIES PLAN TO ATTACK NICARAGUA

PA092255 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0327 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 8 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Foreign Minister Edgardo Paz Barnica told ACAN-EFE tonight that "Honduras will never take any aggressive action against Nicaragua." He denied claims that Honduran troops would take part in an upcoming invasion of that neighboring country.

Paz Barnica pointed out that "there is no truth whatsoever" to allegations that Honduran Army units will participate along with 3,000 anti-Sandinists in an invasion of Nicaragua. Sandinist Commander Victor Tirado Lopez made such charges tonight in Managua.

"This presumed invasion is a product of the Sandinists' warmongering imagination. For the last 2 years they have been announcing dates for a military action. Now they claim it will involve El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, the United States, and Nicaraguan opposition forces," Paz Barnica added in response to an ACAN-EFE question on the announced invasion.

"We support the peaceful solution of the Central American problem within the regional framework established by the Contadora Group's Document of Objectives," the Honduran foreign minister noted.

Paz Barnica insisted that Honduras will act peacefully, and that the Army will defend the nation's sovereignty and territorial integrity only in the event of an attack. He also declared that "it is not preparing to attack anyone."

"Proof of this," he pointed out, "can be seen in the fact that the Honduran military presence along the Nicaraguan border is limited to patrol units. Nicaragua, however, has stationed scores of battalions with their weapons ready and pointed at Honduran territory."

Paz Barnica took advantage of the ACAN-EFE interview to emphasize the support his government has given to the peace efforts of the Contadora Group.

"I reaffirmed our support only yesterday through telephone calls to each of my Contadora Group colleagues," he said. He added that he also sent cables to other governments informing them that "if Nicaragua wants war, Honduras wants peace, because our country enjoys a climate of social tranquillity and a democratic regime that has ample popular support."

The Honduran foreign minister pointed out that he will repeat such concepts, as well as the others he reviewed with ACAN-EFE, on Monday, 14 November, when he is scheduled to speak at the OAS General Assembly in Washington.

Commander Victor Tirado, a member of the FSLN national leadership, said in Managua tonight that any army of 5,000 men is assembling in Honduras near the Nicaraguan border to launch a new attack on the country. According to Tirado, additional large-scale attacks are being prepared against Nicaragua "by the Reagan administration."

He revealed that of the 5,000 men in the Honduran Department of El Paraiso, 3,000 belong to the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN), while 2,000 are members of the Honduran Army.

AMBASSADOR HERRERA ADDRESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

PA091608 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 2110 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Speech by Roberto Herrera Caceres, Honduran ambassador to the United Nations, at the UN General Assembly in New York -- live]

[Excerpts] Mr President, on 4 October my delegation participated in the meeting of the General Assembly chairmanship concerning the proposal to include and debate the present topic at the General Assembly. Since that time, we have presented basic arguments that proved the dangers and negative effects that a debate on this topic might cause to the advances achieved in regional forums -- not only by the Contadora Group but also by the countries directly involved, the Central American countries.

Honduras does not fail to recognize the competence of the UN General Assembly to discuss the Central American issue. Honduras only wishes to restate the fact that this competence has been foreseen in Articles 11 and 35 of the UN Charter as a purview and not as mandatory or automatic competence. This is logical because it is not possible to ignore Chapter 7 of the Charter, regarding the activities carried out based on the existence of regional agreements and organizations. The main objective of these agreements and organizations will be to deal with matters related to the preservation of international peace and security, and subject to regional actions.

The Central American crisis cannot be considered a simple matter, or viewed through traditional frameworks. The crisis is deeply rooted and complex, and involves factors and conflicts that have several dimensions at the same time. The acuteness of the crisis is causing deep concern, and requires a multilateral approach. Hence, our insistence on seeking a global and regional solution to the crisis that afflicts the Central American peoples.

Mr President, security is a priority requisite for ensuring peace, cooperation, and development of democracy. At least three important factors intervene in this field: the arms buildup, with all its consequences; destabilization of constitutional governments; and the presence in Central America of troops that are alien to this region and this continent.

It is very well known that the Nicaraguan revolution has been organizing itself as an offensive military power. It has superiority in military armaments and people under arms; figures for Nicaragua in these areas surpass the sum of all the other Central American countries. This is an important destabilizing factor which creates insecurity. Likewise, the Nicaraguan Government's geopolitical doctrine is a destabilizing factor for the region. This doctrine was expressed by the Nicaraguan defense minister when he said, and I quote: El Salvador is our shield. End quote.

This indicates that the consolidation of its revolution has, as an essential condition, the victory of the insurrectionists in El Salvador and the destabilization of its neighboring democracies, Costa Rica and Honduras. Likewise, FMLN leaders in El Salvador have stated that Central America is not experiencing a series of isolated revolutionary actions, but a single regional revolutionary process.

Such reasoning clearly represents a threatening attitude which becomes a series of aggressions and threats against other countries in the region. The logical consequence is that the other countries in the region seek ways of cooperation to counter the threats and repel the aggression. These circumstances cause the Central American situation to be more turbulent, tense, and complex. Hence, our insistence on the peace proposal for Central America of 23 March 1981, the first to be presented by a Central American country.

It is clear that our peace plan, intended to eradicate the real causes of the conflict, was not accepted by Nicaragua. That country has been subjected to an extraordinary military presence with cooperation from countries and organizations that are alien to this continent. These countries have imposed on Nicaragua the decisions it must adopt; thus, we cannot say it has lost the capacity to adopt its own decisions, since it has never had this capacity.

Mr President, Honduras is a free and sovereign state with a domestic and foreign policy of peace, security, democracy, and development. It maintains and preserves its own capacity to adopt decisions for the achievement of these goals, whose realization is sought within the context of the principles that guide the inter-American system.

We understand perfectly well that, to those who are most interested in becoming linked with extracontinental countries and applying foreign ideologies, anything that is contrary to these objectives implies a lessening of the capacity to adopt decisions.

The Nicaraguan foreign ministers' assertion that the presence of U.S. troops in Honduras is a part of alleged plans for war or an invasion is biased. Nicaragua's excessive arms buildup, the disproportionate increase in the number of its troops, and its attempt to spread its ideology have led Honduras to request, on the basis of a public agreement on military assistance signed with the United States and dated 20 May 1954, the holding of joint maneuvers, which have been held since 1965 and which, at the present time, are aimed at better training our soldiers for hypothetical situations of subversion, that is, the disruption of the domestic order by gangs of criminals with covert foreign support in a specific area of the country.

It is important to recall that on 19 July, the very same day on which Nicaraguans commemorated the anniversary of their revolution, the Nicaraguan Government permitted, facilitated, and carried out the entry of the first 100 armed guerrillas into Honduras from Nicaraguan territory. These guerrillas have been duly controlled, thanks to the support of Honduran peasants. However, the information obtained from the rebels who were captured and from those who deserted revealed that approximately 2,000 men are receiving military preparation and guerrilla training prior to entering Honduras for Nicaragua.

Mr President, democracy is undoubtedly a key concern of all Hondurans. After almost 20 years of irregular or de facto regimes, and precisely at a time of great turmoil in Central America, the Hondurans made a 180-degree turn in the direction of our political system. This change has been more than beneficial for our national interests: peace, liberty, justice, and development. Hondurans have the historic responsibility of strengthening, defending, and consolidating our nascent democracy. This nationwide responsibility must also have an international scope. In addition, the Constitution states that we must promote the strengthening of democracy in the world.

The breaking of a promise to hold elections that would lead to the establishment of a truly democratic government with the participation of all groups, reflecting the Nicaraguan people's free will; the stagnation of the Nicaraguan economy; the violation of human, political, civil, economic, and social rights -- particularly the exodus of ethnic minorities, prompted by inhumane practices; censorship of the press; and limitations on religious activities have resulted in an internal conflict in Nicaragua. This conflict has resulted in the presence of thousands of refugees in other countries, upset the balance of bilateral relations in the region; provoked, from the early stages of the Sandinist government, an exaggerated buildup of arms and troops in Nicaragua, and the presence of thousands of military advisers from Marxist-Leninist countries and organizations; and led to a situation in which the Sandinist commanders do not try to solve internal problems democratically, but instead create, or try to create, as a diversionary tactic, violent ideological struggles in neighboring countries, and try to destabilize regimes chosen by the people, such as those of Honduras and other countries in the region.

The serious countries that are trying to learn, through this General Assembly, about the real situation in Central America must take all of this into consideration because it is incredible that the Sandinist government continues to spread propaganda that presents itself as the victim, while in fact it is the main cause of the Central American crisis.

Mr President, Honduras advocates and encourages the good offices of the Contadora Group in their effort to help the five Central American countries find by themselves, without foreign intervention or imposition of any kind, the solutions to the problems they are experiencing. It is our belief and attitude that these problems, just as any other controversy, must be solved through peaceful means, in accordance with the objectives, principles, and provisions of the UN Charter, as well as within the framework of principles of the regional organization and the inter-American system.

Within this context, we recall our ratification of the document that was presented recently at the regional forum attended by the five Central American countries and the Contadora Group countries. This document contains 21 objectives that lay the groundwork for multilateral negotiations which, through an overall and regional effort, will lead to simultaneous and legally binding agreements to achieve peace in Central America.

This document, Mr President, must not be distorted by taking from it only what is advantageous to one country and excluding what is beneficial for the rest of Central America.

Honduras, the first Central American country to propose a peace plan for the area, recognizes the interest of all Central American countries in contributing to solving the regional crisis through submission of negotiating proposals.

However, we must not forget to make note of the unilateral and biased nature of the most recent official Nicaraguan proposal, which was published and disseminated everywhere, and through every possible means. Honduras, however, was not informed of it until 25 October.

Nicaragua does not want this proposal to be successfully negotiated in Central America. What it truly wants is international acceptance of its position through propaganda. In light of this, the international community and the states represented in this forum should not allow themselves to be manipulated by such a biased presentation of a possible solution to the problems in Central America. For this reason, they must compare this proposal to the Document of Objectives, published as a UN Security Council document, identified as No S-16041, dated 13 October 1983. If this is done, it will be clear that the Nicaraguan proposal deals only with the security of the Sandinist government, and completely overlooks the security rights of the other four states. It does not assume the responsibility of complying with the political, economic, and social commitments that have been made, particularly those regarding human, civil, religious, and cultural rights. In sum, it includes only issues of interest to the Nicaraguan Government, while ignoring the contents of the Document of Objectives. What is more, it places conditions on the acceptance of the few points that are actually in the proposal.

In conclusion, Mr President, Honduras believes that Nicaragua seeks to achieve certain goals through this debate. First: It is trying to avoid future negotiations within the Contadora Group, due of its global [as heard] and regional nature. Second: It is seeking the support of extracontinental countries. Third: It wishes to polarize the question of Central America within the East-West conflict. Fourth: It intends to deal a harsh blow to the Latin American negotiating process. Fifth: It is seeking support for its proposal that four treaties be signed: a multilateral pact among the give Central American countries, two bilateral ones -- United States-Nicaragua and Honduras-Nicaragua -- and a fourth treaty to be known as an "Agreement of Countries Interested in Helping Solve the Salvadoran Crisis."

This effort is aimed only at protecting Nicaragua and guaranteeing the impunity of its interventionist acts. It does not offer even a minimal guarantee to the other countries in the area, much less to Honduras. In addition, the four treatics are not in line with the agenda agreed upon by the Contadora Group, and do not treat the 21 objectives that were recently approved by the five Central American countries.

With these tactics, the Nicaraguan Government seeks to avoid future negotiations within the Contadora Group, obtain political support against alleged acts of aggression, and avoid being censured for its own acts of aggression against the other Central American countries. It does not promise to work toward the original objectives of the revolution: pluralism, a mixed economy, nonalignment, and elections. Nicaragua promised at the OAS to implement these objectives.

Nicaragua wants to evade the commitment to stop its arms buildup and restore the region's military and security balance. It also wishes to expand the United Nations' jurisdiction over the Central American crisis, and completely abandon the efforts being made by the Latin American forum and the OAS, as a continental organization.

Regarding this, Mr President, if Honduras has added its voice to those of other delegations participating in these deliberations, it has done so to reaffirm the determination of its constitutional government to achieve peace, and to confirm both its faith in the negotiations sponsored by the Contadora Group, and its unrestricted support for the principles contained in the UN Charter.

Thank you, Mr President.

## CONTADORA WARNED ON NICARAGUAN UN RESOLUTION

PA082300 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 0130 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- The Honduran Government has warned the Contadora Group that a UN resolution concerning Central America would have negative consequences for the peace efforts being undertaken by that group.

Nicaragua's resolution will be debated at the 38th UN General Assembly session tomorrow [as heard]. The Honduran Government points out that the text of this resolution does not advocate moderation. The resolution, or proposal, presented by Nicaragua will be debated at the United Nations starting today.

Therefore, the Honduran warning is accompanied by a request to the governments of the Contadora Group member countries, through their representatives at the United Nations, to moderate the debate so that the resolution proposed by Nicaragua will not jeopardize the fundamental objective of achieving peace and security in the region.

The Honduran Government, through the Foreign Secretariat, issued a note to the Contadora Group foreign ministers on this subject. Likewise, Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica telephoned them to make the same request and give the same warning. Paz Barnica told his Contadora Group counterparts that the resolution proposed by Nicaragua only repeats the unilateral proposals made by that same country. This might frustrate the advances achieved thus far in the region.

The official who oversees Honduras' foreign policy also reminded the foreign ministers that Nicaragua has yet to fulfill any of its pledges to refrain from appealing to international organizations for the duration of the Contadora Group's contacts. In addition, the debates in international organizations attended by Nicaragua did not contribute to alleviating the problems that prevail among Central American nations.

## ARMED FORCES STAFF CHIEF BUESO ON U.S. PRESENCE

PA090124 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Interview with Honduran Colonel Jose A. Bueso, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff, by Danilo Antunes, in Puerto Castilla, on 7 November 1983 -- recorded]

[Text] [Antunes] Do you believe U.S. troops should remain in Honduras indefinitely, as some sort of protectorate force?

[Bueso] No, definitely not. Whoever said that is a bad Honduran. No one has thought about Honduras being a protectorate, since we believe we have Armed Forces that are sufficiently capable of defending Hondurans and the country's integrity.

[Antunes] Can they defend democracy in the country despite the fact that there is a communist government in Nicaragua? Can they do this without having U.S. troops permanently stationed in Honduras?

[Bueso] Democracy can be maintained. However, it is certain that there will be an invasion of our country, either openly or covertly, or that there is the intent to invade.

[Antunes] What measures are being taken by the Honduran Armed Forces to prevent the Sandinists from threatening Honduran territory?

[Bueso] Prevention of such things is our mission. Unfortunately, we have an 870-km-long border with Nicaragua.

[Antunes] Colonel, the Sandinists are continuing to assert that they will be attacked from Honduras.

[Bueso] Our country has no ambitions for conquests. We are a peaceful country. We are preparing ourselves to defend our country, not to attack any country.

[Antunes] Will battalions of the Armed Forces continue to be trained at the Regional Military Training Center?

[Bueso] We cannot say specifically which battalions, but there will continue to be training of Honduran battalions at the center.

[Antunes] Isn't it expensive to train Honduran soldiers here, Colonel?

[Bueso] No, definitely not. It is much cheaper to train them here than in unit areas.

[Antunes] Colonel, you don't believe U.S. troops should remain in Honduras indefinitely, but when will the U.S. military advisers and troops in the country leave?

[Bueso] The regional center is a school. It is a permanent, rather than temporary, institution. As our instructors become better qualified, the U.S. instructors will begin leaving.

[Antunes] It had been said that soldiers from other countries would be trained here, but thus far only Salvadoran and Honduran soldiers are receiving instruction here. When will soldiers from other countries arrive?

[Bueso] This is a regional training center. Any country from the region can send soldiers to train at this center.

[Antunes] But has any country besides El Salvador been invited to send soldiers here for training?

[Bueso] Other countries have been invited.

[Antunes] For example, Colonel?

[Bueso] Venezuela, Peru, Guatemala, El Salvador, and even Nicaragua... [corrects himself] pardon me, not Nicaragua, but Costa Rica.

EPS 'PROVOCATIONS, VIOLATIONS' CONDEMNED

PA082310 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] The Sandinist army is continuing to harass a Honduran town. The following is a report sent by Arnaldo Calderon from the country's eastern region:

The Sandinist People's Army [EPS], having decided to continue engaging in provocations and violations of Honduras' national sovereignty, has been entering several kilometers into Honduran territory and harassing the defenseless population in the Cifuentes-Danli area.

The assistant to the mayor of the village of La Laguna, Cifuentes, said in a report that he was surprised to see, about a week ago, more than 20 Sandinist troops who, in addition to frightening the local people, looted the r idents' private property. Such routine incursions are carried out because the Sandinists take advantage of the fact that some areas are not patrolled by the National Army.

Many residents have decided to leave La Laguna, which is 2 miles from Cifuentes, because the Sandinists have taken positions on De Jesus Hill, in Honduran territory, and established a camp there so that they can pillage and plunder the civilian population.

We call on the Armed Forces to take immediate action to check the invaders from Nicaragua.

Civil Defense Committee personnel are observing and monitoring the situation.

RODISTA MOVEMENT BACKS PRESIDENT, ARMED FORCES

PA081410 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] At the Liberal Party rally held yesterday in Danli, Alberto Rodriguez Espinoza, secretary general of the Rodista Liberal Movement, accused dissidents of the Rodista Movement of calling for disorder and of asking the commanders and officers of the Armed Forces to carry out a coup against Dr Roberto Suazo Cordova's constitutional government. Rodirguez Espinoza said that the dissidents using a local radio station in Danli, urged the Honduran people to engage in disruptive activities, and asked the Armed Forces to assume power. The dissidents want to be ministers, and they seek to use the Liberal Party for personal gain, and not for the benefit of the Honduran people, he said.

Describing himself as a man who speaks the truth, Rodriguez Espinoza said that even though we are of humble origin, we will maintain party discipline -- as President Suazo Cordova said -- in the Rodista leadership, as well as among members throughout the country. Rodriguez Espinoza warned those who violate the Rodistas' principles and doctrines that the Rodistas are men who come from grass roots and are supported by the Liberal Party and its leaders in El Paraiso Department.

He described as macabre the plans made to remove the leadership of the national congress and the Supreme Court, to discredit Suazo Cordova, and to install military leaders in power. These are irresponsible actions, he said. This is why, Rodriguez Espinoza added, we must support Suazo Cordova and our Armed Forces, especially at this time, when the government and the Army need the Honduran people's support.

Rodriguez Espinoza stressed that the Liberals, at the guidance of their leaders, will say no to these cruel jackals, and will reiterate to them that, in the defense of democracy, any attempt to subvert the order and social peace guaranteed by Dr Suazo Cordova's constitutional government will be defeated.

## NICARAGUA

### DANIEL ORTEGA ON RELATIONS WITH CHURCH, U.S.

PA091830 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, today said in Managua that communications between the church and the revolutionary government are normal. The Government Junta is scheduled to meet tomorrow with the Episcopal Conference to discuss problems associated with the country's current situation. The following is a statement by Commander Daniel Ortega:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified questioner] What message did the government try to send the Catholic Church on the weekend of 30 October, when demonstrations were held in the streets?

[Ortega] There was no message from the government. The government does not have to send any message to the Catholic Church. We have channels of communication with the bishops; we have channels of communication with the papal representative here in Nicaragua. These are the usual channels. The problems that have arisen are policing problems, because they have to do with political activity. There is a sector within the church that opposes the Patriotic Military Service, and this political stand has brought about a conflict with other political sectors that support the Patriotic Military Service. The (?Interior Ministry) has stated very clearly that it will not allow this type of confrontation to continue, nor will it allow anyone to carry out a campaign against the Patriotic Military Service.

[Questioner] Commander Ortega, what message would you like to send to the U.S. people at the present time, when Yankee aggression against Nicaragua is imminent?

[Ortega] Well, we are not enemies of the United States; therefore, we are not enemies of the American people. We have stressed on several occasions that we must find a way of improving relations with the United States. U.S. policy toward the Nicaraguan people is erroneous and has cost the Nicaraguan people their blood; it has cost them the imposition of a dictatorship such as that of Somoza. Under these circumstances, then, the American people are an important factor in preventing the history of U.S. intervention in Nicaragua from repeating itself. Nicaragua was experiencing intervention even before the Soviet Union existed [words indistinct].

One of the characteristics of the U.S. Administration is the way it acted recently in Grenada. We are, therefore, facing an administration that can intervene in any part of the world, above all, here in Central America, in Nicaragua or in El Salvador, and it could do this at any moment.

This also endangers all of humankind because a person with such a mentality [words indistinct], who gives this type of response to the problems that exist in different parts of the world, might, I believe, when faced with a strategic problem of global proportions, easily press the button of an atomic weapon. This is something the people of the United States should think about; the U.S. allies in Europe are certainly thinking about it.

We are, in essence, dealing with a government that is not weighing its responsibilities. This is forcing us commanders to prepare for an intervention that might come at any moment, a possibility which (?right now) is not being dismissed. It has not been dismissed by Mr Weinberger, by President Reagan himself, or by the principal representatives of the U.S. Government. [end recording]

TIRADO LOPEZ ON U.S. 'INTERVENTION,' CHURCH

PA092030 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 2300 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Speech by Commander of the Revolution Victor Tirado Lopez, member of the FSLN National Directorate, at the event commemorating the seventh anniversary of the death of Commander Carlos Fonseca Amador, held at the Plaza of the Revolution in Managua on 8 November -- recorded]

[Excerpts] Carlos Fonseca died 7 years ago. He died fighting the dictatorship. Also 7 years ago, National Directorate members Eduardo Contreras, the legendary Commander Cero who headed the assault on the home of Jose Maria Castillo, Roberto Heumbas, and peasant leader Rogelio Picado fell in combat against the dictatorship. As the years go by, the figure of our Commander in Chief Carlos Fonseca grows in stature.

Carlos Fonseca's ideas have not lost their meaning. Now, when we are experiencing difficult times, when we face the threat of invasion by U.S. imperialism, we still bear Fonseca's legacy and teachings in mind.

In an anti-imperialist revolution, it is difficult to reconcile opposing interests. However, this does not mean that it is impossible to talk and to negotiate. The members of the Sandinist revolution are willing to talk with whomever, wherever. Fonseca taught us how to prepare ourselves to face Yankee imperialism on whatever ground, at whatever cost.

The current U.S. Government, through President Reagan, has proclaimed, with the haughtiness that characterizes it, that it is the gendarme of the world. Even if it had not made this declaration, it certainly acts as a gendarme, particularly in Central America and the Caribbean. The U.S. Government has made itself the custodian of order and good imperialist habits, and is ready to intervene wherever it feels disorder exists, just as it did in Grenada, without taking into account the most elementary standards that regulate international coexistence, without worrying about the fact that it had only the support of a small group of nations that are led by tyrants or have unpopular governments. The current U.S. Government has classified Nicaragua as a country where order is weakening because it does not apply the prescriptions, the schemes, and and the programs that the United States considers appropriate. Our great sin is that we do not follow the path that Washington has outlined for us.

The United States accuses Nicaragua of having the largest army in Central America, which is false. The Sandinist People's Army is not an army that was created to occupy a country; much less was it intended for conquests. It is an army for the defense of the nation and the fatherland. This is why its doctrine does not include expansion or conquests of territories, nor does it threaten anyone. However, the U.S. Army has been trained to intervene, especially in small nations, declaring war by its constant threats of occupation. This is, let us say, the basis of the White House's interventionist doctrine.

We have said that the invasion of Grenada is a sort of pre-announcement. The action of the White House leaders in Grenada were nothing more than a military occupation, an undeclared war. Not only did the U.S. military intervention on that small island serve as a rehearsal for a future attack on our country, but other incidents as well indicate that **new large-scale attacks** against Nicaragua are being prepared.

All treaties and mutual agreements between countries and governments mean nothing to the Reagan administration. However, the invaders should not forget that fascist-style measures will bring adverse consequences as time goes by.

The climate of war that the United States has created throughout the world can turn against it in a thousand forms and ways, even within a short period of time. The U.S. Government should not be deceived. The situation that has been created is enough to make the peoples rebel and sweep away the U.S. interventions.

Meanwhile, it has been reported that in Honduras, Somozist guards and Honduran Army troops are gathering near our border. In (Salvacoa), Guasaule, and Teotecacinte, there are at least 5,000 armed men. This group is comprised of 3,000 murderers and some 2,000 members of the Honduran Armed Forces. However, each day additional troops come to this area, and it is possible that this number of military troops will be further increased. We also know that along the northern border there is an effort to form an army of more than 25,000 men, comprised of Honduran troops, which would be the largest force in the group, and some battalions from El Salvador and Guatemala, as well as Somozist guards. This action would be the execution of the plan to reactivate COMDECA. We also know that the United States is willing to enter a struggle against Nicaragua by committing more than 25,000 U.S. soldiers. As we all know, between 3,000 and 4,000 Yankee Marines are presently in Honduras. As we have seen, aggression has escalated.

The United States has decided to use the counterrevolutionaries to intervene in the following sequence: first with assistance from the Honduran Army in the form of armed and logistical support, subsequently, the Honduran Army would provide troop support; and later still, these troops would be supported by the United States. Thus, the invaders would have a two-pronged attack force, and should it be necessary, U.S. troops would enter Nicaragua. This is the plan the imperialists are considering, but there could be variations. This is the plan that has to be defeated. The U.S. Government has opened a broad and well-structured foreign military front against Nicaragua with the objective of invading us. As has been the case with COMDECA, rightist groups in the interior of the country have been reactivated, or attempts have made to reactivate them to play into the hands of the enemies of the revolution that operate abroad. The Somozists and the counterrevolutionaries operating in the southern part of the country have thus far been unable, and will continue to be unable, to accomplish the goal of establishing themselves permanently in Nicaraguan territory. All of their attempts in this regard have failed.

At the same time that the Somozists were called to form this front, the imperialists also used other means and other forces to achieve their goal. For a little more than a year, since the main rightist party leaders -- acting under CIA orders -- abandoned the country to join the counterrevolution, a sector of the ecclesiastic hierarchy has been operating in their stead, trying to organize a political movement in opposition to the revolution. They carried out a tenacious and systematic campaign directed at strengthening and enhancing the foreign counterrevolutionary activity.

Since the triumph of the revolution, there has been no religious persecution, nor has the clergy been persecuted, because there are no religious problems in the country. There is a problem between the state and a group of priests, but in essence, the conflict is not religious. We are not discussing whether or not God exists, or other issues of Catholic dogma. Such issues are not now being debated, nor will the state ever debate them, since they do not fall within our realm of work. We repeat -- the problem is not religious; it is political.

The Sandinists have always tried to approach, and be near, the Catholics and members of other religions. The facts speak for themselves; we do not want to tire you with examples, because they are known to all of you. We would have preferred to solve this conflict through dialogue with the bishops, and we hope that the Episcopal Conference and the Government Junta will achieve concrete agreements.

We hope that the agreements reached will contribute to improving relations between the ecclesiastical hierarchy and the state. The Sandinists are willing to give our contribution, to make the greatest effort in this regard. However, it does not depend entirely on us. Meanwhile, we should continue strengthening our defenses in all fields -- military, economic, political, and diplomatic -- in order to consolidate the revolutionary plan.

To conclude, I would like to cite a document by Carlos Fonseca, in which he points out the qualities the revolutionary fighter should possess in any type of war. He said: To achieve victory, bravery is naturally essential. However, we must understand that bravery alone is not enough. Being brave is enough to decide whether to participate in a war, but participating in war is not the ultimate goal. The ultimate goal is the achievement of victory.

Free Fatherland...[Crowd shouts: Or death!]

VOICE OF SANDINO ON EXPULSION OF TWO PRIESTS

PA051810 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Station editorial: "The Nicaraguan Church"]

[Excerpts] For the totalitarian regime, the expulsion of two priests came as the crowning event in the most recent campaign of harassment against the Nicaraguan Catholic Church. Those who would dare commit sacrilege even before Christ's Vicar on earth are undoubtedly convinced of the need to eliminate the power of the clergy as an important step toward the consolidation of a materialistic and merciless dictatorship.

Under the pretext that the Catholic Church has adopted an attitude which opposes compulsory military service, the so-called divine mobs have appeared. These crowds are for hire, and the poor people are the ones who have been forced to cut back on religious services in several of the country's important churches.

Those who betrayed our struggle for freedom by plunging Nicaragua into a dictatorship, one which is similar to or worse than Somoza's, have treated the Church quite poorly.

OPPOSITION URGES CHANGE TO PREVENT CIVIL WAR

PA090250 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0108 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Managua, 7 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- The Nicaraguan opposition today warned that "the dangerous division" among civilians will probably lead to a "regrettable and dangerous civil war."

A statement delivered to ACAN-EFE this afternoon by the Democratic Coordinating Board, which represents dissident parties, unions, and businessmen, said that only a "sincere meeting" of all Nicaraguans "can lead us toward peace and a return to a real and fraternal national unity."

The opposition alliance pointed out that Nicaragua's problems grow more complex and serious each day. They cannot be dealt with in a forum such as the State Council's Special Emergency Commission, a colegislative organization of the Sandinist Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction.

The dissident parties said that the problems must be discussed "among all Nicaraguans, with the presence and backing of the Contadora Group, which is the name of the group of countries that is making efforts toward pacification of and peaceful coexistence in Central America."

On 3 November, at the initiative of the Special Emergency Commission, the State Council in plenary session requested information from political, economic, social, and religious groups on how the U.S. military aggression against Nicaragua is affecting them. The Democratic Coordinating Board practically refuses, in its statement, to make this information available to the special commission of Nicaragua's colegislative parliament. The opposition bloc said: "We have warned on many occasions, and we do so again now, that the national economy is deteriorating, that production shows no signs of recovery, and that social peace is not becoming a reality."

The statement adds: "We perceive a dangerous division within the Nicaraguan family. All this is leading us to a regrettable and dangerous civil war." The opposition bloc blames this situation on "the government's implementation of plans that are completely different from the original government platform, which it presented as a national commitment."

The opposition bloc adds that "this is also what our Central American brothers and traditionally friendly countries perceive and fear. The lack of signals or demonstrations of the willingness to make the needed changes in the country's course to return to the national commitment indicates that they have not been willing to listen to us." Concluding, the dissidents said: "We pray to God that there is still time left to correct past mistakes, and that the national reconstruction government will come to understand this."

ARDE REPORTS 14 KILLED IN CLASH IN RIVAS

PA082350 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 8 Nov 83

[War Bulletin No 93 issued by the General Command of the Armed Forces of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance "in the mountains of Nicaragua" on 7 November 1983]

[Text] The General Command of the Armed Forces of ARDE, Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, reports to the Nicaraguan people and the free peoples of the world:

1. At 1700 on 7 November, the Jose Ramon Chavez Bustos, Mauricio Sanchez, and Juan Santamaria columns attacked a command post in Orosi, Rivas Department. During the fighting the Nicaraguan communists were reinforced by men who arrived in launches.

2. During the clash, our columns silenced a .30 cal machinegun and partially destroyed the installations of the command post, where the enemy was entrenched, together with its foreign advisers.

3. The clash lasted 1 and 1/2 hours. We inflicted more than 30 casualties on the enemy, including 14 dead. The attack was properly planned and executed, and the best results expected were achieved. This further raised the morale of our combatants in the task of recovering the Nicaraguan revolution.

Without totalitarianism, or a return to the past

Mountains of Nicaragua, 7 November 1983

General Command of the ARDE Armed Forces

## ARDE REPORTS FORMATION OF DEMOCRATIC ASSEMBLY

PA081630 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Station commentary: "ARDE Overcomes Differences and Strengthens Itself With True Patriotism"]

[Text] Because of our respect for the liberationist, democratic, (?pluralist), and profoundly revolutionary spirit that inspires the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, and taking into consideration our fatherland's future and the need for profound transformations that will realistically and effectively respond to the Nicaraguan people's most sacred and pure aspirations, ARDE has decided, after a historical, political, and military analysis, to bring all decision-making directly linked to the national assembly, which will have the characteristics of a multipartisan parliament, with four representatives, one from each of the organizations comprising ARDE.

As a Sandino revolutionary front, we can do not less than point out that we recognize in this decision -- made by noted combat figures such as Alfonso Robelo, undisputed leader of the MDN [Nicaraguan Democratic Movement], a man of democratic and pluralistic convictions, Brooklyn Rivera, creole Indian, a brave man, inspiration and example from MISURASATA [Miskito, Sumu, and Rama, Sandinist Unity]; Jose Davila, just, gentlemanly, lover of unity from the Christian Democratic Solidarity Front [FSDC]; and Eden Pastora Gomez, our unique leader, the first on the war front, a revolutionary, and no less a democrat and pluralist, enemy of Marxism-Leninism -- a deep honor and respect for liberty, an absolute unselfishness in the interest of the great majorities of the dispossessed, of our women, mothers, children, and youth forced into committing genocide. We recognize and will comply with this wise decision, which confirms our principles. With this decision, the people of Nicaragua rise up with a new triumph over oppression, over the anachronistic Cuban-red interventions, over the assassins who engage in misinformation, craftily brandishing a schism within our organization, ARDE, the political and armed unity of the Nacaraguan people.

## MISURASATA REPORTS PERSECUTION OF INDIANS

PA051735 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] Fifteen thousand Miskito, Sumu, and Rama Indians living in Nicaragua's Atlantic zone had fled to the mountains and now suffer from hunger and disease, victims of the repression unleashed by the Cuban mercenaries. This information was supplied to us by Companero Brooklyn Rivera, the leader of MISURASATA [Miskito, Sumu, Rama, Sandinist Unity].

Companero Rivera has revealed that some 40 communities located near the Wawa, Cukra, Prinzapolka, Santa Ana, and Grande Rivers are being persecuted. Those most affected are the Miskitos and Sumus, who oppose the nine's Marxist-Leninist plans, according to Rivera, who is a member of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE.

The nine and their Cuban-Soviet army of occupation have taken advantage of the region's isolation and have formulated a deadly plan calling for the systematic destruction of the population. The brutal repression which is now going on includes harassment, imprisonment, torture, and mass murder. The communities are practically deserted and the situation is most dramatic.

We now reveal, before the Inter-American Human Rights Commission, Amnesty International, democratic governments, and true friends of our homeland, the extermination of our Indian communities by the nine racists and their army of Cuban invaders.

This isolated region has been militarily blockaded. No newsmen, diplomats, or representatives of human rights organizations are permitted to visit. The murderer Tomas Borge is making good his promise. If it is necessary to kill the Miskitos down to the last man, it shall be done.

HAVANA NOTES PREPARATIONS FOR U.S. INVASION

FL091506 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Nicaragua is carrying out an emergency preparedness plan without regard to age or sex, due to the imminence of a U.S. invasion.

Cable dispatches have revealed the existence of 36 training camps in the capital alone, where thousands of people daily are urgently receiving training in weapons handling and elementary combat techniques.

The only order is to defeat the invader, according to the daily BARRICADA, while the NUEVO DIARIO's main headline reads: Combat Training of People Speeds Up.

HAVANA CITES REQUEST FOR SWEDISH EMERGENCY AID

FL051341 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] The Nicaraguan Government has requested emergency aid from Sweden, the Central American country's Foreign Ministry has announced in Managua.

Sweden's Prime Minister Olof Palme yesterday met with Nicaraguan Ambassador Jorge Jenkins, who delivered an official request for aid to face up to the serious situation created in the country as a result of recent attacks by counterrevolutionary forces against oil depots.

During the interview, Olof Palme reiterated his government's willingness to offer additional aid to Nicaragua to solve the difficult economic problems affecting the country in that sector.

Soon after the sabotages carried out in the ports of Corinto and Sandino, the Swedish Government sent a specialized technician to Nicaragua to help in studies dealing with the storage and distribution of fuels.

FURTHER ON ARRIVAL OF LAST GROUP FROM GRENADA

PA091715 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Pictures of Fidel and Che were held high by two companeras and a young pioneer waved the Cuban flag as a group of 113 Cuban internationalist workers walked down the steps of the plane that transported them from Grenada. The group of Cuban construction workers and collaborators included some of the people associated with the Cuban Embassy in Grenada, including three children. This brings to 730 the number of Cubans who have returned. They were transported in eight flights.

Fidel and Raul Castro embraced and greeted the Cuban collaborators as soon as they touched the ground, while the Revolutionary Armed Forces staff band played the 26 of Jul March. The group gave Commander in Chief Fidel Castro the battery-operated radio used by the Cubans in the Point Salines concentration camp to listen to news broadcasts by Radio Havana. They also gave him the pen that belonged to Carlos Diaz, a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba who fell heroically in combat against the Yankee aggressors in Grenada.

Eduardo de la Oza, leader of the Cuban construction workers in Grenada, delivered, on behalf of his companeros, a communique to Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers.

The communique stated: Companero Commander in Chief: We, the Cuban internationalist construction workers and collaborators who, in solidarity, worked for the economic development of the small island of Grenada, who bravely defended our positions, offering the valuable lives of our working people, and who suffered, with unbreakable firmness, captivity under the shameless and wild Yankee invaders, wish to state the following: Our flag, which waved on the battlefield, and which we were holding as a symbol of compliance with the mission you assigned us, was seized from us shortly before our return to the fatherland. For this reason, instead of that flag, we are offering you the flags of honor and dignity that the entire group held high despite the aggression, pressure, and provocations of our enemies. The entire group acted with the dispassionate firmness and nerves of steel that were required. Eternal glory to our fallen brothers! Fatherland or death, we will win!

Last 25 Cubans Evacuated

PA100319 Paris AFP in Spanish 0218 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Havana, 9 Nov (AFP) -- The last 25 Cubans, whose freedom of movement had been restricted on Grenada, arrived here on Thursday at 0200 GMT from Barbados, where they had been flown aboard a U.S. Hercules C-130 airplane. Following this latest evacuation, all the Cuban citizens -- a total of 755 people -- have been returned to Cuba, with the exception of two diplomats who remained in St George's and two wounded Cubans who are currently receiving medical attention at a hospital in Puerto Rico.

The diplomats who have been allowed to remain on Grenada by the United States will handle the evacuation of the corpses and the recovery of Cuban property that is still being held there.

President Fidel Castro was at the foot of the airplane's steps to welcome the last Cubans from Grenada, as on previous arrivals. All were carrying diplomatic passports.

Ambassador to Grenada Returns

FL100052 Bridgetown CANA in English 2350 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Nov 9, CANA -- Expelled Cuban Ambassador to Grenada Julian Torres Rizo passed through Barbados today on his way back to Havana with the last batch of Cubans to leave the island, a Cuban official said. The group, numbering 25, left Barbado's Grantley Airport on board a Cubana flight at 1815 hours (local time). Cuban Ambassador to Barbados Ivan Cesar Martinez was at the airport to greet his countrymen.

RED CROSS DELEGATE PRAISES CUBAN COOPERATION

PA082305 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Andre Pasquier, International Red Cross general delegate for Latin America, has said that he received the complete cooperation of the Cuban authorities and President Fidel Castro during the efforts to repatriate the internationalist workers wounded in Grenada and the bodies of those who fell im combat during the U.S. aggression against that country.

Pasquier made this statement shortly before leaving Havana, having arrived there on Wednesday of last week accompanied by the Cuban collaborators who had been wounded in Grenada. Pasquire added that he was greatly impressed by the reception offered the Cuban workers wounded in Grenada and described as magnificent the medical assistance given them immediately after they arrived in our country. Pasquier also indicated that although he now will travel to Central America to begin a mission that had already been planned for him, his task with our government will be concluded only when all the builders and collaborators who were working in Grenada as well as the bodies of those who fell in combat, arrive in Cuba.

HAVANA CITES SCOON ON FORMING GOVERNMENT

PA081927 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Paul Scoon, representative of the British crown in Grenada, has admitted that he is having difficulty forming a new government on the island. He said that there is no possibility of holidng elections in that country for 6 or 12 months. With these assertions, Scoon is trying to find a pretext to keep the U.S. invading troops in Grenada. Paul Scoon said that the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from Grenada depends on the degree of stability achieved on the island.

The so-called governor general of Grenada announced that he will soon appoint a consultative council composed, in his words, of apolitical technocrats. However, there have been no reports of any person who would be willing to help Scoon, with the exception of former dictator Eric Gairy, who is taking refuge in the United States. Gairy has announced that he will return to Grenada. Caribbean observers feel that Paul Scoon has no political weight in the area, other than the fact that he facilitated the U.S. military invasion of Grenada.

Problems Facing Scoon

FL091344 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] It has been learned that Sir Paul Scoon, the Queen of England's representative in Grenada, is having problems forming a government on the island.

The titular governor general said that because of these difficulties, elections cannot be held for 6 to 12 months. This implied that the Yankee troops who invaded the island will have to remain there for at least another year. Scoon's problems in forming a government are due to the fact that he wants technocrats to carry out his policy, which is servile to Washington. Nevertheless, it seems that very few people want to help Scoon in this week despite the strong promises he is making. The only one who has promised to return to the island is former dictator Eric Gairy, an unpopular murderer, who is in exile in the United States.

REPORT, COMMENTARY ON U.S. PLANS IN C.A.

FL091438 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Fred Ikle, U.S. under secretary of defense, arrived unexpectedly in El Salvador as rumors of a coup and reports of a planned U.S. military invasion of Central Amer. a circulated in the country.

Meanwhile, in Bonn, (Saul Landow), director of the International Policy Studies Institute, has confirmed that the United States plans to invade Nicaragua before the end of the year, as a result of the victory in Washington of the sector known as the hardliners. The investigator said this group, which calls for immediate direct aggression has everything ready for a military operation against Nicaragua, because U.S. Navy warships are blockading the country, landing strips in Honduras are completed, supply roads for troops are repaired, electronic equipment is installed, and the dress rehearsal constituted by the invasion of Grenada has been completed.

The analyst added that time is running short for Washington because conflicts have broke out among the former Somozist guards in Honduras, whose activities are financed and controlled with money, arms, logistics, and plans from the CIA. He said that Reagan knows that a direct invasion of Nicaragua would mean large casualties among U.S. soldiers, which would affect Reagan in the elections. For that reason Reagan is strengthening artillery and aviation, and concentrating weapons stolen earlier by Zionist troops in their aggression against Lebanon.

It has also been learned that a network of former U.S. soldiers and intelligence personnel are working intensely on the training of Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries in Honduras. The report, published by THE NEW YORK TIMES, adds that the network, created with the help of the CIA, has significantly increased the offensive capacity of the counterrevolutionaries in Honduras and Costa Rica and plays an important part in the invasion being planned against the Sandinist government.

'Our America' on El Salvador

PA090150 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 8 Nov 83

["Our America" commentary]

[Excerpt] The FMLN of El Salvador has increased its armed actions recently as a resposnce to the U.S. military aggression against Grenada. In fact, since the landing if the U.S. Marines in Grenada last 25 Oct, the Salvadoran guerrillas have opened a new offensive against the dictatorship, which they named "Yankee Aggressor, Get Out of Grenada and Central America."

The results of this new guerrilla offensive are already evident. Since the early days of the new offensive, government forces have suffered scores of casualties.

As usual in such cases, the high command of the Salvadoran Armed Forces was forced to order the retreat of all troops, who rarely ventured into regions far from the urban centers.

The FMLN offensive has been so strong that even many U.S. military advisers in El Salvador admitted the rebels had made significant advances in their war against the Army. These advisers told THE NEW YORK TIMES that the Army has sustained nearly 800 dead and more than 400 taken prisoner.

The rebels have extended operations throughout the national territory, and in some areas -- particularly in the northeastern part of the country -- they have surrounded important cities. The Yankee advisers explained that the Salvadoran rebels attacked garrisons in 60 towns, where they seldom met any resistance from the government troops, who are already noted for their low morale, week logistical support, and internal divisions.

The U.S. military advisers also revealed that the guerrillas have opened a corridor in the northern part of El Salvador and voiced their concern about the expanding guerrilla operations in San Vicente Department, where a presumed pacification plan, similar to that used by the United States during the aggression in Vietnam, is underway.

One military adviser told THE NEW YORK TIMES that the United States should seek the earliest possible political solution of the Salvadoran conflict, and avoid the expansion of a war that affords the government forces so few possibilities of victory.

FIDEL PROPOSED HONORARY DELEGATE BY UNAIC

FL091915 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1902 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro and the construction workers who carried out their mission in Grenada have been proposed as honorary delegates to the Congress of the National Union of Architects and Construction Engineers [UNAIC] in the constituent assembly of its Camaguey branch. The 79 persons who attended this meeting, held in Camaguey, analyzed the principal activities of the organizing commission, including the topics that will be debated at this national event.

FERNANDEZ RECEIVES DPRK EDUCATION MINISTER

FL091906 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Cuban Education Minister Jose Ramon Fernandez has received Hwang Sun-myong, minister of education of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, [name, title as heard] at the Education Ministry.

At the meeting, they discussed aspects of the education of the younger generations, productive work and its educational elements, and the role of the family in the education of young people and children.

BATISTA DELEGATION VISITS EASTERN EUROPE

Completes Warsaw Visit

FL091800 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1505 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Our country's military delegation headed by Division General Sixto Batista Santana, alternate member of the Politburo, today left Warsaw after an official friendly visit to Poland.

## Arrives in Belgrade

FL100155 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Division General Sixto Batista Santana, chief of the FAR Central Political Directorate and alternate member of the party Politburo, today arrived in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, on an official and friendly visit.

The Cuban delegation was met by Colonel General Petar Gracanin, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav Army [as heard], and Cuban Ambassador Aramis Fuentes.

## BENIN PARTY LEADER ATTENDS BAYAMO MEETING

FL092240 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1926 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] (Chabi Lafia), member of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party and president of the National Front of the Revolutionary Defense Committees of the People's Republic of Benin, presided over a solidarity act held by the committee of zone 45, in the Latinoamericano neighborhood of Bayamo.

In his address (Lafia) stressed the indestructible friendship that joins the peoples, governments, and parties of Cuba and Benin. He described as fruitful his visit to Granma Province.

Juan Castillo, provincial coordinator of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution, acting in the name of the members of the CDR in Granma Province, emphasized the work of this mass organization in the two countries and the support it gives the revolutionary process.

(Lafia) arrived in Granma accompanied by (Silvestre Umber), first counselor of the Benin Embassy in Cuba. He will leave tomorrow for Havana.

OAS ENVOY CRITICIZES U.S. ACTION ON GRENADA

FL091529 Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 28 Oct 83 p 1, 13

[Text] At the OAS yesterday the Dominican Republic criticized the U.S. military invasion of Grenada and urged that action be taken to restore the sovereignty of that island as soon as possible.

In an address to the Extraordinary Session of the OAS, which was called to discuss the situation in Grenada, Juan Guillermo Franco, ambassador to and chief of the Dominican delegation to the hemispheric organization, ratified the position that the Dominican Republic has adopted at international forums: "the strict observance of the sacred principles regarding peaceful coexistence at the international level, and especially those that are the essence of our inter-American system." Ambassador Franco also highlighted the fact that restoring Grenada's sovereignty must become a commitment for the community of American nations.

The text of his speech was released yesterday by the Secretariat of State for Foreign Affairs. It states:

"The Dominican Republic has always expressed in all international forums, and today it repeats his vocation, its traditional, very firm, and strict observance of the sacred principles regarding peaceful coexistence at the international level, and especially of those that are the essence of our inter-American system:

"The nonintervention in the internal affairs of other states;

"The sovereignty, the self-determination of nations, and the inviolateness of a nation's territory;

"And the obligation of American nations to refrain from violence.

"We criticize the intervention in Grenada because it violates the cardinal principles that we have just mentioned and because they are the basis of the overall inter-American legal system.

"But it is not only that the Dominican Republic itself has a vocation for peace inspired by international law and the principles of inter-Americanism; it is the essence of the government and the people for obvious historical reasons, because they have seen their sovereignty threatened by military solutions ever since the birth of the Dominican Republic as an independent state.

"This is the reason why we have always repudiated intervention and the use of force, not only in America but also in Africa, Europe, Asia, and in any other part of the world where a foreign military intervention has taken place.

"Finally the Domincian Republic wants to urge the community of American nations, inspired by the principles of inter-Americanism, to contribute -- with united efforts -- to restoring as soon as possible the sovereignty of the nation of Grenada throughout all its territory, under the shelter of legal norms and principles, and through peaceful means."

## BARBADOS

### SENATOR TROTMAN APPOINTED MINISTER OF HEALTH

FL081351 Bridgetown BARBADOS ADVOCATE in English 2 Nov 83

[Text] Senator O'Brien Trotman has been appointed as Barbados' new Minister of Health, replacing Dr Don Blackman, who was sacked from the post in September by Prime Minister Tom Adams. Senator Trotman, until yesterday Minister of State with responsibility for Immigration, will take up his new duties from today. The duties which Senator Trotman had previous responsibility for will be reassigned to the Prime Minister. The official announcement issued yesterday on the matter said that Senator John Williams will become Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister, with particular responsibility for immigration.

## DOMINICA

### GOVERNMENT TAKES STEPS TO AVERT LEFTIST TAKEOVER

FL091349 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Dominica -- The Attorney General's Office will present a bill to Parliament today seeking the death penalty for treason, which includes any efforts or action aimed at overthrowing the government, this according to a government spokesman. The bill calls for death by hanging for anyone with intentions to levy war against the state or overthrow the government by force or arms if such intention is supported by some overt act. Stiff jail sentences are called for in the case of any person who hides knowledge of any treason plot. In the wake of the Cuban arms buildup on Grenada, Prime Minister Mary Eugenia Charles is taking steps to avert a leftist takeover of the popularly elected government. She has cited statements attributed to Dominica's Leftist Liberation Movement, saying that her Freedom Party will not last 2 years in government if reelected in 1985.

## GRENADA

### SCOON NAMES INTERIM ADMINISTRATION FOR ISLAND

FL091635 Bridgetown CANA in English 1614 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Nov 9 (CANA) -- Economist Alister McIntyre was today named by Grenada Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon to lead an interim administration to run the island, pending general elections within a year. The appointment of the 51-year-old McIntyre is dependent on approval of a request for his services from the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), of which he is deputy secretary-general.

Sir Paul named eight of the 12 members of the new non-political administration. The others are Dr James de Vere Pitt, the director of the Grenada Science Council; Dr Patrick Emmanuel, senior research fellow at the University of the West Indies; Dr Allan Kirton, a permanent secretary in the Jamaican Civil Service; Miss Joan Purcell, the local director of the Canadian Save the Children Fund; former school head teacher Christopher Williams; Ray Smith, the former general manager of the now defunct Windward Islands Broadcasting Services (WIBS); and Arnold Cruickshank.

The appointment of the new administration follows the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada last October 25 to remove the island's military rulers and restore elected government. Today's appointments are a first step in a return to civilian authority.

To Continue as Arbiter

PA091720 Paris AFP in Spanish 1633 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] St George's, 9 Nov (AFP) -- Grenadian Governor General Sir Paul Scoon today announced the list of nine members of the provisional government (advisory council) [parenthetical phrase in English], which will be headed by Alister McIntyre, a 51-year-old man who is the current assistant secretary general of UNCTAD. The nine members of his council were never members of any political party, but were all technocrats and economists. The only woman in the cabinet, Joan Purcell, will head the Labor, Employment, and Women's Affairs Ministry. In a statement issued prior to the announcement on the council members, Scoon said that he will continue to be arbiter of executive decisions during the period preceding elections. Organizing elections will be a priority task of the consultative assembly.

BRATHWAITE ON SUGGESTIONS OF U.S. PUPPET REGIME

FL100006 Bridgetown CANA in English 2340 GMT 9 Nov 83

[By George Worme]

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Nov 9, CANA -- Nicholas Brathwaite, appointed today as acting chairman of Grenada's interim administration, tonight dismissed suggestions that the advisory council would be a United States puppet. "Our concern would be to have Grenada accepted as a non-aligned country, as well as an active member of the Caribbean Community (Caricom), the United Nations, and the Commonwealth," Brathwaite told the CARIBBEAN NEWS AGENCY.

Brathwaite will act as chairman until confirmation is received that Economist Alister McIntyre could joint the administration from his post as deputy secretary-general of the Geneva-based United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). McIntyre is due at the UN in New York tomorrow to discuss the matter. The appointment of nine-members of the council follows the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada on October 25. It marks the first step in a return to civilian authority.

Mr Brathwaite, who is director of the Georgetown-based Commonwealth Youth Centre, said that Grenada was now in a unique situation and it is not the intention of the caretaker administration to declare any policy for the people. "We are really expected to serve, to help the country in the holding of free and fair elections and to set up the timetable in which we think that this free and fair election can be held in the country," he added. The former Grenada chief education officer also spoke on what he considers to be the main tasks of the interim government. He said the priority would be to take the necessary steps to get the country to return to some form of normality and this would include having the civil service and the government machinery functioning properly again.

There is also a need, he said, to help re-establish through community education the concept of the democratic process where the people can choose their own government through the ballot box. Grenada has not had elections for seven years. According to Mr Brathwaite it is too early to say what would be the programme of the interim administration because the members have not yet been sworn in. However, he said, the members serving on the body are expected to be in a good position to know the types of programmes to be pursued for the lifetime of the interim administration, which should be between six months to one year.

FORMER NJM MEMBER COMMENTS ON PAST, FUTURE

FL0827330 Bridgetown CANA in English 2303 GMT 8 Nov 83

[By Alister Hughes]

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Nov 8, CANA -- Former attorney-general and director of public prosecutions in Grenada's ex-People's Revolutionary Government (PRG), Lloyd Noel, who spent the last two years in jail as a political detainee of the PRG, is uncertain about his political future.

Noel, who is being mentioned as a strong contender in the promised general elections, said here today that, until he has assessed "what the interim government is doing, what foreign governments are doing, and what Grenadians are thinking," he will not decide whether or not he will enter the political arena. "My options are open," he said, "but they are open to the extent depending on what I hear or read between the lines as the weeks and months develop. That will determine where I go and how I go there." Noel said he has been a "political animal" for too long to sit on the sidelines when general elections are held and this means that, if he is not involved in the campaign, he will not be in Grenada. Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon has promised elections within a year following the October 25 U.S.-led invasion to restore democratic rule after a military coup. An interim government to prepare for elections will be announced tomorrow.

"I would not like to see myself failing to make a contribution," Noel said, "and, if I can make a contribution for the people of Grenada, for my family, for the friends who suffered with me, then I would certainly want to do it. But I hope Grenadians will understand that I must consider my family and my mother, if not first, then with equal priority with my other commitments and obligations to my country." Noel said if he contests the general elections, it will be on a platform "left of centre" but he rejected the Marxist ideology of the New Jewel Movement from whose Central Bureau he resigned in 1977 and from whose People's Revolutionary Government he resigned in 1980. "I would expect that wherever I put my feet again or lean my head," he said, "we would have to be very clear on a truly democratic institution bringing forth what I would call social justice rather than Marxist socialism."

Noel said if concern for the poor and oppressed were associated with being "left," then he is a "leftist," but he emphasised a difference. "My base," he said, "comes not because of Marx but because of Christ. I see (Him) as the Saviour rather than Marx." Noel said he had always considered Bishop a brilliant lawyer, a man of high intelligence and, until he realised otherwise, a dedicated Grenadian acting in the interest of his people's social, political, and economic advancement. "I am afraid, to my bitter experience, that that image has been tarnished by the years after March 13, 1979 and now, in retrospect, I realise he was more committed to an international fraternal movement than to a Grenadian domestic scenario," he added. Noel was a member of the leftwing New Jewel Movement (NJM) since it was created in 1973 but resigned from the Central Bureau in 1977.

After the March 13, 1979 coup which brought the party to power, he acted as attorney general but resigned in 1980 from the People's Revolutionary Government because of undisclosed "differences of opinion" with Bishop -- differences he still refuses to disclose. "I like to feel I kept my side of the bargain which he agreed with me at the time," he said, "and, now he is not here to reply, I am not going to take advantage of that situation. I will say we disagreed ideologically, and leave it at that."

Noel was arrested in July 1981 because of his association with the publication of an independent newspaper, THE GRENADIAN VOICE. He was held as a detainee, until together with all detainees at Richmond Hill Prison he broke out of the jail on the day after the American rescue mission arrived on the island. Referring to General Hudson Austin, head of the short-lived military regime, Noel said he had never seen him as "this hard line military man which seemed to have emerged" from the incident at Fort Rupert on October 19 when the People's Revolutionary Army fired on unarmed civilians. "I always found him a likeable, charming chap," Noel said, "very firm in his convictions for social justice. If, as the situation tends to suggest, he became a hard line Marxist, it must have happened over the years we have been out of association." Noel said that until October 19, he would have thought that Austin "worshipped the ground Maurice Bishop walked on." He had always considered Austin was Bishop's "right hand," but Noel said he wanted it remembered that Strachan Phillip (another prominent NJM member) was also close to Bishop, but Phillip "was murdered on June 19, 1980 by the forces of the PRG."

## JAMAICA

### STRANGE BEHAVIOR OF CUBAN AIRLINES PLANE NOTED

FL081539 Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 3 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] Strange behaviour last weekend on the part of a Cubana Airlines plane which, instead of landing at Norman Manley Airport as usual, made dummy landings at Tinson Pen Airdrome and at Camp, has created concern in local civil aviation circles. Reports reaching the GLEANER state that last Saturday the Cubana Airlines plane which normally comes into Kingston, at Norman Manley Airport, on Fridays, did not arrive. Instead, it came on Saturday, at about noon, one day late. When it reported its position to the control tower at Norman Manley Airport, it was told to come in to land. But instead of following instructions, it changed course and went over the Tinson Pen Airdrome.

Two dummy runs -- that is, approaches as though to touch down on a runway -- were made at Tinson Pen by the plane, endangering other aircraft using that airfield, since it had not been cleared for landing there. When the control tower at Norman Manley Airport became aware of this change of course, it instructed the Cubana plane to alter course and to head to the international airport. Instead, the plane continued on another course and went over the landing strip at Up Park Camp. Eventually, after another sweep over Tinson Pen the Cuban plane landed at Norman Manley Airport, its original destination.

Questions being asked by persons who either witnessed the strange happening or heard of it afterwards are: What was the Cuban plane doing? If it was genuinely on course to Norman Manley Airport, how could it miss it and head for Tinson Pen instead? Why should it make a pass over Camp, which is one of the sensitive areas of Jamaica's internal security? Against the background of the Prime Minister's statement to Parliament on Tuesday of the threat of Jamaica's security, some observers are reading a sinister implication into the doings of the Cuban plane. Other questions being asked are: Did it have surveillance instruments aboard? Was it making a test run to discover the flying time between its take-off point in Cuba and a possible landing at Tinson Pen or Camp? Could this be the makings of a terrorist bombing run?

A report of the unusual flying pattern of the plane has been made to the Security Forces and an investigation is being conducted by both the airport authorities and the Army to see whether there is any sinister significance to the occurence. Some observers recall that there was a time, about three years ago, when Cuban planes were reported to be landing at Norman Manley Airport at dead of night and certain mysterious happenings taking place as a result.

BURNHAM OPPOSES U.S. PUPPET REGIME IN GRENADA

FL092332 Bridgetown CANA in English 2245 GMT 9 Nov 83

[By Keith Grant]

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Nov 9, CANA-REUTER -- Guyana will have nothing to do with any interim administration in Grenada that merely proves to be a puppet of the United States, President Forbes Burnham said today.

If the government appointed by the governor general (Grenada's Governor General Sir Paul Scoon) turns out to be palpably close to Washington, we will have nothing to do with it. We want no deal with any puppet government of the U.S., Barbados, or Jamaica, he said in an interview.

Guyana has condemned the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada last month and described Caribbean countries that supported it as stooges for American imperialism.

Burnham spoke shortly before Scoon named an interim eight-member administration. He said he would accept the new government even though he doubted its legal basis. We have to accept the reality of the new situation, but it is important that he (Scoon) assume his proper role as governor-general and follow the advice of his administration.

Burnham said he was concerned that Scoon would become a tool of the U.S. policy in Grenada and said free elections should be organised as soon as possible.

The Guyanese leader objected to the presence of a peace-keeping force involving the U.S., Jamaica, and Barbados in Grenada but said Guyana would accept a security presence involving Commonwealth countries until elections are held.

Grenada should be governed without the supervision of the eastern Caribbean states or any foreigners. The country reconstruction should be carried out by a government responsive to the will of the people, he said.

Burnham said the only political grouping capable of this was the New Jewel Movement of slain Prime Minister Maurice Bishop. Surviving NJM leaders have cautioned an eventual reorganization of the movement. Former Industry Minister Kendrick Radix, a close friend of Bishop, said it depended on the will of the people.

Asked about suggestions from Barbados and Jamaica that his government may have been behind Grenada's apparent readiness for a U.S. landing, Burnham said it was not true and noted that Seaga had said the decision was leaked by a country which participated in the invasion (the eastern Caribbean states, Jamaica, and Barbados).

As a result of the Grenada crisis, a serious split has developed in the Caribbean Community (Caricom) and Seaga has proposed a new grouping, without Guyana if necessary. Burnham has strongly objected to this.

I am hopeful that when tempers have cooled, Caricom would move forward. If not, Guyana will not participate in a Caricom 2 and I have good reasons to believe some others will not, either, Burnham said. He did not name any country, but noted that Trinidad, Belize, and the Bahamas have largely shared Guyana's position up to now.

Guyana was one of the four founding members of Caricom, a regional integration group comprising 13 past and present British colonies. Burnham is the only co-signatory still in office just over ten years after the treaty took effect.

UN ENVOY EXPLAINS POSITION ON GRENADA, CARICOM

FL091847 Bridgetown CANA in English 1713 GMT 9 Nov 83

[By Peter Richards]

[Text] United Nations, Nov 9 (CANA) -- Guyana remains committed to the Caribbean Community (Caricom), and its decision to oppose seven of its Caricom partners, who provided forces for the invasion of Grenada, was based on the principle of non-intervention in the affairs of states, its ambassador to the United Nations has said.

Ambassador Noel Sinclair has been explaining the Guyana decision to co-sponsor a UN Security Council resolution deploring the invasion by forces from the United States, Barbados, Jamaica, and five nations of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS). The U.S. vetoed the resolution which was later revived and overwhelmingly approved in the General Assembly.

Sinclair said Guyana had no intention of undermining the foreign policy position of Caricom adopted for international conferences. Its own foreign policy was based on principles of the charter of the United Nations and that of the Non-aligned Movement, he said.

The vociferous condemnation by Guyana of the intervention has brought strains within Caricom. Jamaica has taken the initiative to begin the process of restructuring the community without Georgetown, which has said it does not wish to participate. The Caricom Secretariat is located in the Guyana capital.

Sinclair told CANA that his country had decided to be party to a UN resolution because it knew of no arrangement or agreement within the region that gives member states the right to invite intervention in any other state of the Caribbean.

The OECS have cited Article Eight of the treaty establishing the Organisation as the legal basis on which the request for American military aid was made. This section deals with the security of the seven members of the OECS.

"I say definitely there is no arrangement or agreement that gives any state in the Caribbean the right to invite intervention, invite invasion in any other state of the Caribbean. When you think about it, the moment this kind of behaviour becomes practice, the moment it becomes a rule, all our states are in danger," Sinclair said.

Sinclair said that there must always be "non-intervention, non-interference in the internal affairs of states, and nothing about any Caricom or OECS arrangement that places any limitation on such respects can be accepted.

"I can't conceive of it ever becoming accepted practice that one or two or a few states in the region can decide that because they do not like the government of a particular state they are free to invite outside intervention to change that state of affairs in that country," he said.

The ambassador said Guyana found it "unacceptable that the people of Grenada could be party to an intervention in their own country." "What I find unacceptable is the people of Grenada invited what they suffered over the past few days...." "I find it hard to believe that."

Sinclair dismissed reports that Guyana was backing the resolution due to its border problems with neighbouring Venezuela. That country has been claiming five-eighths of Guyana territory and Mr Sinclair said that his country had backed the Security Council resolution on Grenada "out of a position of principle."

"Our present problem with Venezuela had nothing to do with it...of course there are very vital principles at stake in connection with Venezuela's claim to our country," Sinclair added.

"Guyana's foreign policy has not changed, it has always been a foreign policy based on principle, the Charter of the United Nations, and on the principles of the Non-aligned Movement.

"There has been absolutely no change in that foreign policy; we also have a commitment to Caricom...and that continues to be Guyana's position," Sinclair said.

## ECUADOR

### HURTADO CALLS FOR DEFENSE PREPAREDNESS

PA080618 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Ecuadoran President Oswaldo Hurtado today during a ceremony (?for the promotion) and change of command of four Army officers said that Ecuador must be prepared to defend itself under any circumstances and at any time.

The president pointed out in his speech that we are a peace-loving nation and would like to dedicate all our efforts to the noble goal of achieving a better life for all Ecuadoreans [word indistinct] according to the general character of mankind. However, despite the historical realities that have been so painful for the territorial integrity of our fatherland, Ecuador must be prepared for its defense.

Hurtado said we must bear in mind that modern sophisticated war technology, which is being updated and advanced with incredible speed, represents certain economic requirements. If a country is not prepared to meet them, it risks being overcome due to the obsolescence of its equipment.

## MEXICO

### OIL, GAS RECEIVES TOTAL 72 BILLION BARRELS

FL082250 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2030 GMT 8 Nov 83

[By Leonardo Valadez]

[Excerpt] Mexico, 8 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico's oil and gas reserves total 72 billion barrels, according to information received today at the Pemex governmental enterprise.

According to a document obtained from the Secretariat of Energy, Mines, and Parastatal Industry (SEMIP), the reserves include 48,084,000,000 barrels of oil, 8,915,000,000 barrels of liquid gas, and 15,009,000,000 liquid barrels [as received], which gives a total of 72,008,000,000 barrels of liquid hydrocarbons.

### BRIEFS

5-YEAR AGREEMENT WITH FRANCE -- Paris, 8 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico and France signed a 5-year cooperation agreement here today to investigate and give financial support to programs in ecology, agriculture, and the food industry. [Excerpt] [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0120 GMT 9 Nov 83 FL]

NEW DEBT RENEGOTIATION ORGANIZATION -- Mexico City, 3 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Today the Central Bank announced the creation of a new organization which will be in charge of renegotiating that portion of the debt that Mexican enterprise was not able to renegotiate in time with foreign banking institutions. The director of the newly created organization, Ernesto Cedillo Ponce de Leon, noted that the new organization will operate like the Trusteeship for Coverage of Exchange Risks [Fideicomisco de Cobertura de Riesgos Cambiarios--FICORA] and said that it has been created to help national private enterprises which were not able to renegotiate their debts abroad in time. [Excerpt] [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2247 GMT 3 Nov 83 FL]